

# Sir Keith Joseph denies bid for Tory leadership as critics mount attack

Keith Joseph denied yesterday that his major speech in Birmingham on Saturday had been intended as a bid for the leadership of the Conservative Party. Such speculation was dismissed, he said.

Joseph said he had been surprised by the reaction to his speech on Saturday. He admitted yesterday that he had been naive and should have devoted a separate speech to the subject: he had said nothing new, however, he claimed.

The speech, which called for the "remoralization" of Britain, has been widely interpreted, however, as an attempt to swing the party to the right (Our Political Correspondent writes). It has been praised by several backbench Tory MPs.

## Speech seen as attempt to swing party to right

George Clark Political Correspondent



Sir Keith Joseph outside his home in Mulberry Walk, Chelsea, yesterday.

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## Birth control remarks naive, Sir Keith admits

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## Heseltine calls for facts and HS146 decision

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## Paris Minister to see Mr Arafat

M Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, will be the first Western foreign minister to meet Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader.

## Swiss reject proposal to expel foreigners

The vote on an initiative launched by the National Action Against Foreign Penetration and Oppression, a small right-wing group led by Mr Valentine Oehen, was 69.8 per cent in favour.

## Pre-election claim for 107pc may be revived

The TUC's social contract with the Government may come under pressure today from a group of workers whose leaders adopted a moderate stand on wages before the election.

The unions negotiating for a million construction workers will meet the building employers for pay talks that were postponed during the election campaign.

The unions and employers will hold separate meetings this morning and a joint discussion in the afternoon.

The communist-led Building Workers Charter group yesterday published details of an internal document circulated by the National Federation of Building Employers.

The document also points out, however, that the UCATT leadership is in an almost impossible negotiating position.

The charter group yesterday set out a 12-point programme of advance for building workers.

The increasingly influential charter movement is holding a national conference in Birmingham on Wednesday.

## Investment bank to aid companies needs at least £1,000m 'as a starter', Mr Lever says

Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and special adviser to the Cabinet on financial affairs, said yesterday that not less than £1,000m should be available "as a starter" for the proposed investment bank.

Mr Lever said that the banks, but for their psychological predispositions, could do the job for themselves.

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## Mr Wilson acts to aid thalidomide children

The Prime Minister is to have urgent consultations with Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to try to solve the income tax difficulties of thalidomide children.

Mr Wilson is anxious to find some way of getting the children the full benefit of their compensation money.

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## Concorde flights to S Africa ruled out

British Airways will not be operating services to South Africa with the Concorde super-sonic airliner as originally planned.

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## The rest of the news

- Parliamentary changes: Liberals to join with Nationalists on reform of Ulster: New prison planned to relieve overcrowding: Law: Lord Goddard says high costs are reproach to legal system: Farming: Land prices plummet by almost a quarter: 2

Dowell's Member of the Society of Fine Art Auctioneers. When one of the family reaches 20,000 it calls for a celebration. On October 21st Phillips of London holds their 20,000th fine art auction and Dowell's of Edinburgh will celebrate the event with five truly exceptional sales.



HOME NEWS

Small parties to make joint approach on parliamentary changes

By Geoffrey Smith Political Staff The Liberals and the Scottish and Welsh Nationalists will join forces in the new Parliament to press for changes in procedure to provide greater opportunities for the smaller opposition parties. That is already clear even though representatives of the three parties have yet to get round the table together.

Ford offer may carry the seeds of discontent

By Our Labour Staff A hurried deal during the climax to the Ford pay negotiations at the end of last week elections to their respective assemblies. But that is no more than a difference of emphasis. All of them want proportional representation for all these elections.



Members of the Pickwick Society setting out from the Stone and Faggot public house at Little Yeldham, Essex, yesterday for a drive to Clare, Suffolk, to raise money for charity.

Mr Wilson urged to act on Glasgow strikes

From Our Correspondent Glasgow Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Glasgow, Cathcart, has written to the Prime Minister asking him to intervene in the unofficial strikes which are affecting Glasgow.

Glasgow Passenger Transport Executive says that if the demands are met, they will add £8m to the annual wage bill. Meanwhile, Glaswegians continue to have to hear their rubbish because it is not being taken away by cleansing department drivers, who are on strike for an extra £10 a week.

North Atlantic container terminal at Greenock has been closed. Imports are being packed into warehouses and sheds as there are no lorries to take them away. Consequently, factories will start running down production and laying off workers this week.

There is no immediate indication of how many workers will be involved but the Scottish Confederation of British Industry said last week that 100,000 jobs could be affected. However, the road haulage drivers' strike committee has made two important concessions. It has agreed to allow newspaper supplies through picket lines today, as some newspapers would have had to stop publishing this week.

Farmland prices drop almost a quarter

Farmland prices in England and Wales have fallen by an average of 24 per cent compared with the first half of the year, according to a supplement to Farmland Market, a review published in the Estates Gazette and Farmers Weekly. There is no reason to believe the decline will halt, it says.

New prison planned for Northern Ireland

From Robert Fisk Belfast Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is to announce plans within the next month for another prison to relieve overcrowding in the province's jails. No details of the prison have emerged and the Government has not revealed where it is to be built, but planning has been completed and some work is at contract stage.

There is no sign that Mr Rees intends to make any important move over internment. It is possible that he intended to tell reporters at his cancelled press conference last week that if Lord Gardner, whose commission is examining emergency legislation in Northern Ireland, were to recommend alterations in the legal position of men held without trial, then the Government would back such recommendations in law.

Londonderry yesterday against internment, but after brief confrontations the protesters dispersed peacefully. Men belonging to the Protestant UDA formed human barriers across two roads in Londonderry as Roman Catholics drove in a cavalcade through the Waterside district in an attempt to reach the prison at Magilligan Point, 20 miles away.

Equal education for the sexes to be enforced

By Tim Devlin Education Correspondent Sexual discrimination in schools was denying some pupils the opportunity to study certain subjects, Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said on Saturday. All secondary schools would have to carry out a "searching analysis" of the curriculum and all local education authorities would be obliged to provide equal opportunities for the sexes. Legislation to that end was projected.

in the fourth and fifth forms. Preemptive patterns of curriculum affected 27 per cent of mixed schools and there was premature specialization in 28 per cent of all schools. In the fourth and fifth forms boys tended to study physics and chemistry and to have less opportunities in art and music than girls. Mr Prentice said the Government planned to set up an equal opportunities commission to enforce a law making it illegal for employers to discriminate on opportunities for recruitment, training and promotion, on grounds either of sex or marriage.

'Protect divers' plea

The accident death rate of North Sea search divers is one a month, Mr Kingdon, Labour MP for Kingston Upon Hull, East, said yesterday. He wants legislation introduced immediately to give the divers greater protection.

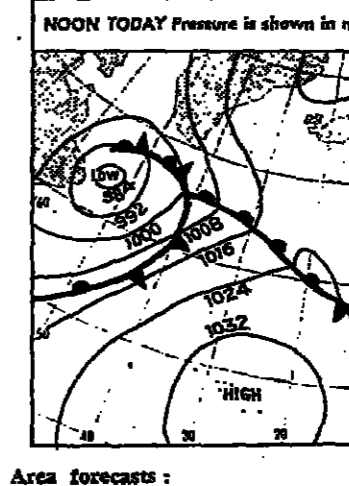
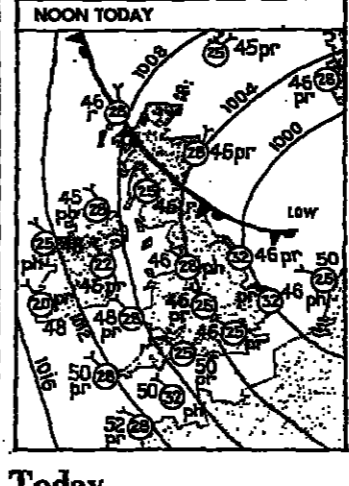
Mr Powell blames 'pretence' for Ulster unrest

By Our Political Correspondent Mr Enoch Powell, the United States Under Secretary of State, denied yesterday that the policy for Northern Ireland which he had propounded during the general election was a recipe for civil war.

It was an imperdence, Mr Powell said, to suggest that the Government of the Irish Republic had any right to express an opinion or interfere in the affairs of another sovereign country, the United Kingdom. On his economic policy, Mr Powell said that the great need for Ulster was for industries which were profitable in their own right. He found that the shipyard workers in Belfast understood his views. Those who met could not have been more enthusiastic.

For Northern Ireland, said yesterday, that in Northern Ireland there were three dimensions: the Northern Ireland dimension, the all-Irish dimension, and the British dimension. "It can never be a question of having a longo situation there," he said. "The people of Britain have a voice in the affairs of Ulster. We are not prepared to put the lives of soldiers in risk for political moves that the Britons would regard as weakness."

Weather forecast and recordings



600 Territorial soldiers pass a stiff 'call-up' test

From John Chatter Holcombe Moor, Lancs More than 600 Territorial soldiers from units in the North-west of England have just completed one of the stiffest tests of their capacity for rapid mobilization since the Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve was expanded by 10,000 men three years ago.

the battalion's mobilization. They were "called up" at 7 pm on Friday night, and most units were ready to move three hours later. The two major units involved were the 2nd Battalion, The Lancastrian Volunteers and the Duke of Lancaster's own Yeomanry, which were raised in the latter case reconstituted in 1974. A senior warrant officer was asked the loaded question whether he would be prepared to take his soldiers to Ulster (of which he has had much experience) that very night. He replied: "Yes, I would be quite happy to take the soldiers, but I am not quite sure about the management."

belly-crawling over moorland. establishment of 30. The Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, with a long and glamorous cavalry and armoured corps background, is markedly better off, and is shortly to make a little military history by having as its next colonel a young officer who joined as a cadet in 1961. The key to this problem, which is particularly acute for reserve units in industrial areas, seems to lie in the University Training Corps. This is the main source of most young officers who have come into the TA/R recently and the 2nd Lancastrians were considerably cheered by rubbing shoulders by accident with a detachment from Liverpool University OTC, which is no more than 150 strong, and where a working relationship has even been built up between some of the more extreme political societies and those students who at weekends wear her Majesty's uniform.

Change of mind on pay deal, Mr Gormley says

By Our Labour Staff Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mine-workers, yesterday called for an end to time wasting by members of the union executive over negotiations with the National Coal Board for a productivity scheme.

He told a union weekend school at Whitley Bay, Northumberland, that people who had said in June and July that it was impossible to have a national agreement now thought it was the only way. "Some of these people changed their minds from July to September and we wasted a month after month. If we get an agreement, I do not know whether the lads will accept it or not, but I am willing to ask them to give some sort of scheme a trial."

High legal costs 'a reproach to system'

From Marcel Berlioz Legal Correspondent Harrogate The "mammoth and terrifying" legal costs which Mr Paul Foot had been ordered to pay for being in contempt of court was a reproach on the legal system, Lord Goodman said in Harrogate yesterday. Speaking in a debate at the Law Society's annual conference, Lord Goodman proposed fusing the professions of barrister and solicitor to speed legal work and reduce costs. He said Mr Foot had been fined £350, but the costs he would have to pay had been estimated at £7,500. No particularly large sum was going to any individual lawyer. "But when you come to divide it among the solicitors and the juniors and the solicitors and those who were paid by solicitors, the amount rises to the mammoth and terrifying total." Nothing could be done to bring lawyers more into disrepute than that. "Who would embark on litigation, confronted with possibilities of paying these amounts? How often have people come into our offices and been told that it was impossible to assert a valid claim, is alone a claim about which there was some element of doubt, because of the costs?"

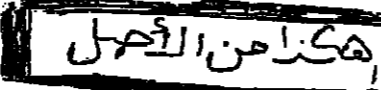
MPs appeal for Clay Cross mel

Mr Tom Swain, Labour MP for Derbyshire, North-East, written to the Prime Minister asking him to introduce a clause in the Housing Bill to reduce the £7,000 surcharge on the 11 former Clay Cross councillors who refused to implement the Housing Act. He also wants the ban on venturing from taking in civic affairs to be lifted immediately.

Table with weather forecasts and recordings for various regions including London, East Angles, Central and SW England, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales, NW England, Lake District, Scotland, and Aberdeen, Moray Firth, Caithness, Orkney, Shetland. Includes columns for sun, moon, wind, and temperature.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or reference.





HOME NEWS

Joseph view of birth control provokes angry denunciations

Christopher Walker
Reactions to Sir Keith's Birmingham speech on birth control provoked angry denunciations from Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the anti-pornography campaigner, that it was a far cry from the original intention of the Home Secretary...



Mr. Frank Field: "The speech is deeply disturbing."

Mr. Frank Field, director of Child Poverty Action Group, said that the speech was "deeply disturbing" and that it was "not a judgment that we should be taking from it... it is a warning that any attempt should be made to find solutions..."

Sir Keith calls for 'remoralization' and reassertion of civilized values

The following is the text issued by Conservative Central Office of the speech made in Birmingham on Saturday by Sir Keith Joseph, shadow Home Secretary:
In the wartime army, they used to tell the story, apocryphal I am sure, about the regular army officer at the end of the First World War saying "thank goodness, now the war is over we can get back to real soldiering..."

to subvert the social framework and replace it by their new monolithic edifice.
Look at the results of this new Utopia. We were taught that child-beating, wife-beating, child-beating were the result of poverty; abolish poverty, and they would disappear. Well, we may have been naive to believe it since, when you look back, some of man's most sublime moral achievements took place against the background of great economic stringency...

Patriotism, national pride have been denigrated... but no one can love mankind if he does not love his own countrymen

Real incomes per head have risen beyond what anyone dreamed of a generation back; so have education budgets and welfare budgets; so also have delinquency, truancy, vandalism, heroinism, illiteracy, decline in educational standards. Some secondary schools in our cities are dominated by gangs operating extortion rackets against small children. Teenage pregnancies are rising; so are drunkenness, sexual offences and crimes of sadism...

Philip of Spain, Napoleon, the Kaiser, Hitler, are we destroyed by ideas, mischievous, wrongheaded, debilitating, yet seductive because they are fashionable and promise so much on the cheap?
It is up to us. History is not made by abstract forces, or classes; it is made by people. If we have the moral courage to say what we believe to be true, right and good, the people will be with us.
Let us take inspiration from that admirable woman Mary Whitehouse. I do not accept all her ideas, she will not accept all mine. Yet we can see in her a shining example of what one person can do singlehandedly when inspired by faith and compassion...

SOMEONE NEEDS YOU...
About a few of the old people who endure loneliness and terrible housing conditions. Your helping hand could change life for one of them.
76, acutely lonely and nervous. House is often locked up by landlord, leaving her alone.
84, lives in appalling conditions: Outside toilet, house very dilapidated. Active but depressed.
Has to sleep, cook and eat in a room only 9ft x 12ft, to share a toilet with many other tenants. Recently had an operation (at 72) and finds conditions very difficult.
Homeless, and only able to find temporary accommodation.
82, living on sufferance, in return for housework she is now too old to do.
An active 80, hates the prospect of being a "vegetable" in a geriatric centre.
We can provide more flats where old people find friendship, help and active independence. Also a few old workers who have devoted their lives to others retire within their means.
Day Centres, too, are needed to help lonely old people. Every £3 you give provides £60-worth of living, thanks to loans. £150 names a flat in memory someone dear to you.
Every day matters to old people in need. Please send your goodwill gift quickly to:
Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon Lord Maybray-King, P.O. Aged, Room T2L, 8 Denman Street, London A2AP.

Support for speech from backbench Tory MPs

Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said yesterday that Sir Keith did not understand the ordinary people of today. Mr Rees, speaking as a fellow Leeds MP of Sir Keith, said at Whitley Bay:
"Obviously he does not understand our people and how we live, and for his views on population he has gone back to the early nineteenth century when they used to say that the poor were different from the rich and should be put in workhouses, one for women and one for men so that they would not breed..."

'Naive mistake' to include birth control comments

Continued from page 1
One which we do not fully understand, but I did come to the conclusion that there was a cycle process at work, and children who do not get any guidance on how to behave from their parents suffer from emotional starvation which can continue from generation to generation. I believe passionately that children must have the stability and continuity provided by love, care and firmness.
Sir Keith laughed off a suggestion that perhaps the content and timing of his speech represented a bid for the leadership of the Conservative Party. "Of course it was not," he said. "It would, anyway, be a very clumsy way to go about it, don't you think?"

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 W. R. DOMMENSEN: J. EMMS: A. EVERSEN: H. HARDY: B. de HOOG:  
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HOME NEWS

Big advance towards widespread use of battery-driven cars

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent
Battery-driven buses, vans, cars and even trains are expected to be operating in Britain in large numbers within 10 years...

as too small to take the size and weight of the lead-acid battery. Fleets of pollution-free mini-cars in cities could become highly attractive with small, lightweight batteries...

Talks today on holdup of letters in London

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff
Talks are to begin today between the Post Office and the Union of Post Office Workers to try to end the dispute which has led to a backlog of two million letters in the London postal districts WC1 and WC2...

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Communists hold first legal congress in Portugal since 1923

From Jose Shercliffe
Lisbon, Oct 20
More than 4,000 people crowded Lisbon's Sports Palace today for the opening of the first legal Communist Party congress in Portugal since 1923...

the previous President. It was the people who had kept fascist reactions at bay, he said. They had erected barricades on the highways leading to the city to prevent armed demonstrators entering to create trouble...



The Duke of Edinburgh, who is visiting Canada and the United States, went backstage in New York on Saturday to meet Carol Channing after her performance in "Lorelei".

Candidates battle against apathy in Vermont's autumnal glory

From Peter Strafford
Barre, Vermont, Oct 20
Vermont has not elected a Democrat to the United States Senate since the Civil War over 100 years ago. But it might do so next month...

This is the first of a series of reports from our correspondents in America on the November mid-term elections.

Both Mr Mallory and Mr Leahy have been making big efforts to break through this apathy and pick up votes. Mr Mallory is presenting himself as an honest and experienced man, but also as a forthright one with his own mind...

Firework safety group predicts shop sales ban

The sale of fireworks in shops would be banned within the next 12 months, Mr Noel Tobin, director of the National Campaign for Firework Reform, predicted yesterday.

Aids for disabled may be wasted, invalid says

By John Roper
Medical Reporter
If disabled people are not properly and professionally assessed aids provided for them may be useless or even harmful, a report from Age Concern says today.

shops rather than a beautiful garden or lovely landscape. Some people preferred the sound of traffic to the song of birds.

Socialist request weakens Fanfani prospects

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 20
Senator Amintore Fanfani's chance of forming a government looked slimmer this weekend than at any time since he reluctantly agreed to make the attempt a week ago.

for the Socialists. They have maintained for some months that the Christian Democrats must accept that the lay parties would be the silent majority in a stronger position, particularly after the former's defeat over divorce in May.

Mr Ford prepared to release any Nixon tapes

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 20
President Ford now says he would be delighted to make public any taped conversations he had with former President Nixon, it was disclosed today.

Grain deal gives a boost to trade with Russia

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Oct 20
A thaw is developing in Soviet-American trade relations, with the announcement in Washington that the sale of 2,200,000 tons of grain to the Soviet Union...

the United States of most favoured nation trade status to Russia and the making available of soft Export-Import Bank credits for Soviet-American business ventures.

Oxfam doesn't like giving food to the hungry

We'd sooner help them grow it. For example, seven years of drought on the southern edge of the Sahara have destroyed the way of life of the Tuareg herdsmen, forcing thousands into the towns to queue for relief food.

For a small number, Oxfam has found an answer. At Tchirozine in Niger, hungry people have been shown how to make the best use of water resources to improve their pasture and grow new crops.

Description of cruiser changed by Navy

By Our Defence Correspondent
The Royal Navy has changed the description of HMS Invincible, which is now being built at Harland and Wolff, from an "through-deck cruiser" to an "anti-submarine cruiser" to help it to get through the defence review.

Police seize 'lost' sculpture by Michelangelo

Chiasso, Oct 20.—Police have seized a Michelangelo sculpture, believed worth more than 4m Swiss francs (about £570,000), which was deposited in a bank here after disappearing from an Italian museum, police reported yesterday.

ANC reaffirms confidence in leadership

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Oct 20
Bishop Abel Muzorewa was reaffirmed today as leader of the African National Congress (ANC) in Salisbury.

Jaworski hint of election fund prosecutions

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 20
Mr Leon Jaworski, the outgoing special Watergate prosecutor, today discreetly foreshadowed a prosecution of "recipients" of illegal election campaign contributions.

Sugar price in balance at EEC talks

From Roger Berthoud
Brussels, Oct 20
Future shop prices of sugar, pork, chicken and eggs may be affected by a one-day meeting of European Community ministers of agriculture in Luxembourg tomorrow.

Four saved from sinking vessel

Newhaven lifeboatmen rescued four men from a fishing vessel off Seaford Head last night. The vessel, the Jean B, broke down on passage from Ramsgate to Fleetwood and sank minutes after the rescue.

This form is simply an instruction to your bank to pay regularly whatever sum you choose to Oxfam's work. You can of course cancel it at any time by contacting your bank.

2 die in roof collapse

David Anthony Wright, aged 15, of Dodd Street, Hillsborough, and Stephen Mason, also 15, of Manor Oaks Road, Wybourne Estate, died yesterday when a concrete roof collapsed on them in an outbuilding in Sheffield.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "of cont", "studer", "to kill", "passenger", "killings", "happiness".



VERSEAS

Mr Rockefeller gives details of \$10m personal donations on which tax exemption was claimed

Fred Emery Nelson, Oct 20. Rockefeller has... interest in anything that I've done or that's come out of me...

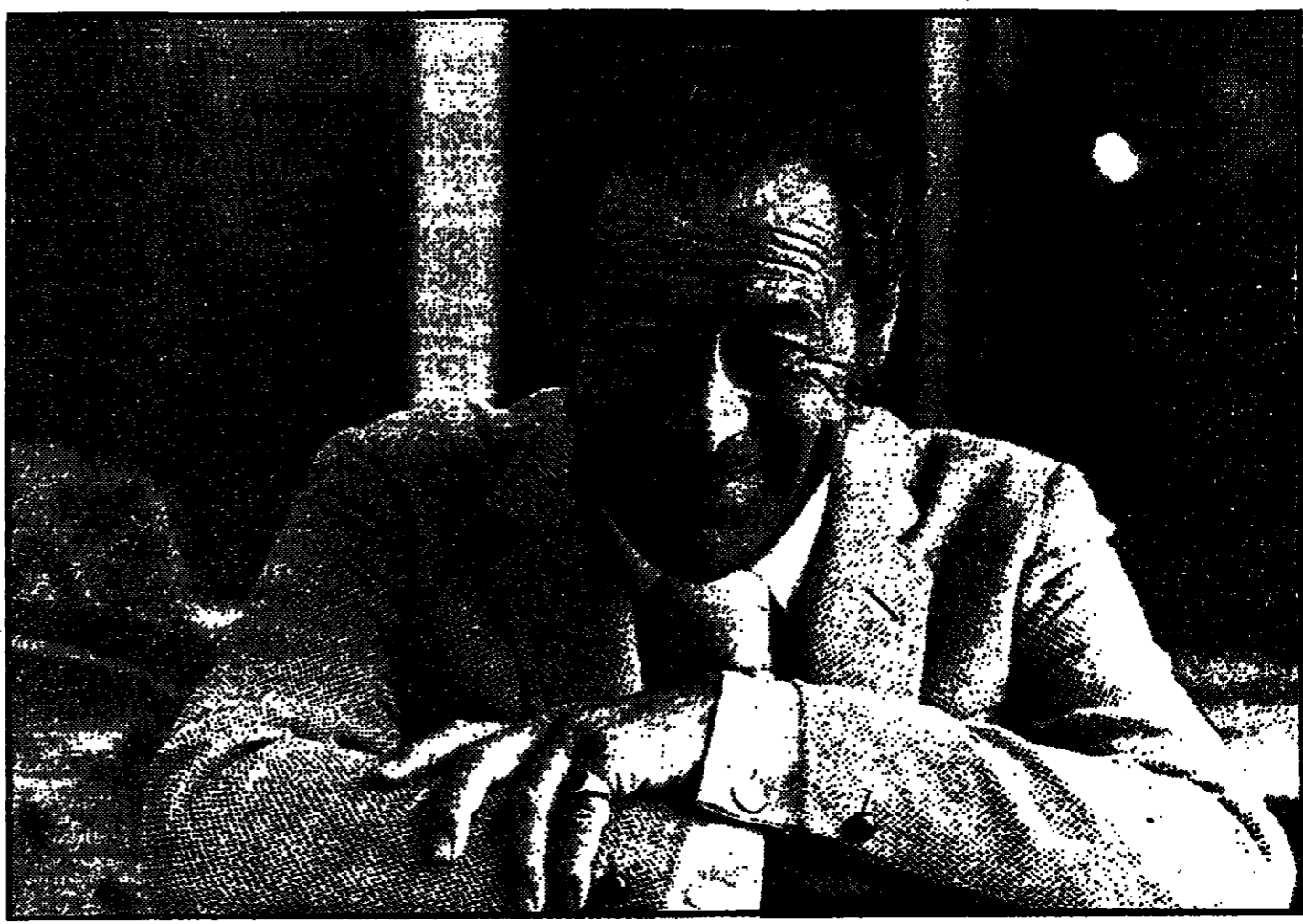
There can have been no attempt by Mr Rockefeller to hide his back taxes since a revised special audit of all his returns would eventually have come out under the auspices of the congressional committees...

years and independent tax experts are expressing surprise that the Rockefeller accountants could make such a slip. Mr Rockefeller did not offer an explanation why his gift taxes were increased in the re-assessment...

Anti-Thieu rallies spread in Vietnam

Saigon, Oct 20.—Anti-Government rallies spread in South Vietnam's cities today. In Saigon a jeep was overturned and set on fire when plainclothes police in loudspeakers tried to drown speeches calling for the removal of President Thieu...

Putting 50 years on stage in perspective



Photograph by Bryan Wharton

This week, to mark his half-century on the stage, Rex Harrison publishes his autobiography: called simply Rex (Macmillan, £3.50) it is, like the man himself, crisp, elegant and a little chilly. It traces, without ever fully explaining, one of the most remarkable careers of all-contemporary British actors...

of applause and because he could think of nothing else he could possibly do with his life. At the Liverpool Playhouse, on May 30, 1924, he started to work on a career which has been a perpetual juggling trick from that day to this...

no longer painful ones—I wouldn't have missed a moment of the life we shared and that's why I've described it all in the book. Other people now find it more painful to read than I do...

ath sentence killer of President's wife

ul, Oct 20.—Mun Se, convicted of fatally killing the wife of President Chung Hee and a teenage girl while attempting to be President himself, was hanged today by hanging...

Chile confused over prisoner exchange

From Our Correspondent Santiago, Oct 20. A senior official of the Chilean Foreign Ministry confirmed to me today that "in spite of denials from Moscow that the Russians would accept the exchange of political prisoners requested by General Pinochet on September 11, we believe that the Soviet Union will agree, and that the exchange could be arranged this week..."

Almeyda, the Under-Secretary of Home Affairs, Señor Daniel Vergara, the Dean of the Technical University, Señor Enrique Kirger and the Radical Party Senators Anselmo Sule and Carlos Morales.

Claudio Collados. Asked about his trip, he said it was "a mere coincidence" and refused to say more. News agencies and diplomats in Santiago are sceptical about reports in Chilean newspapers that Russia has agreed to an exchange.

ar of confrontation over ick student protest

Michael Kipe (South Africa) African police are ed to take tough action week unless black university students call off their 19-year-old protest demonstrators at the University of the in northern Transvaal...

A tree named Charlie will recall the Prince's visit

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Oct 20. The last official engagement for the Prince of Wales on his tour of New South Wales was at the Prince of Wales Hospital at Randwick yesterday. Among other functions, he planted a tree in the quadrangle.

It is botanically known as calledendron capense. The hospital's head gardener, Mr Jack Sheffield, said he knew it by no other name but he would probably christen it "Charlie".

After leaving the hospital, the Prince took a flight to Coolangubra beach, on the Queensland "gold coast", for a three-hour visit. He joined holidaymakers to watch a surf carnival and left with a surf ski, which was presented to him by the Queensland Surf Life-savers Association in Brisbane.

driver killed ng to e passengers

Our Correspondent, Oct 20. us carrying 40 girls and wents to a gymkhana to out of control down ep main street of Heidelberg Melbourne suburb, and d into a tree. The driver killed and several of the gers were seriously d.

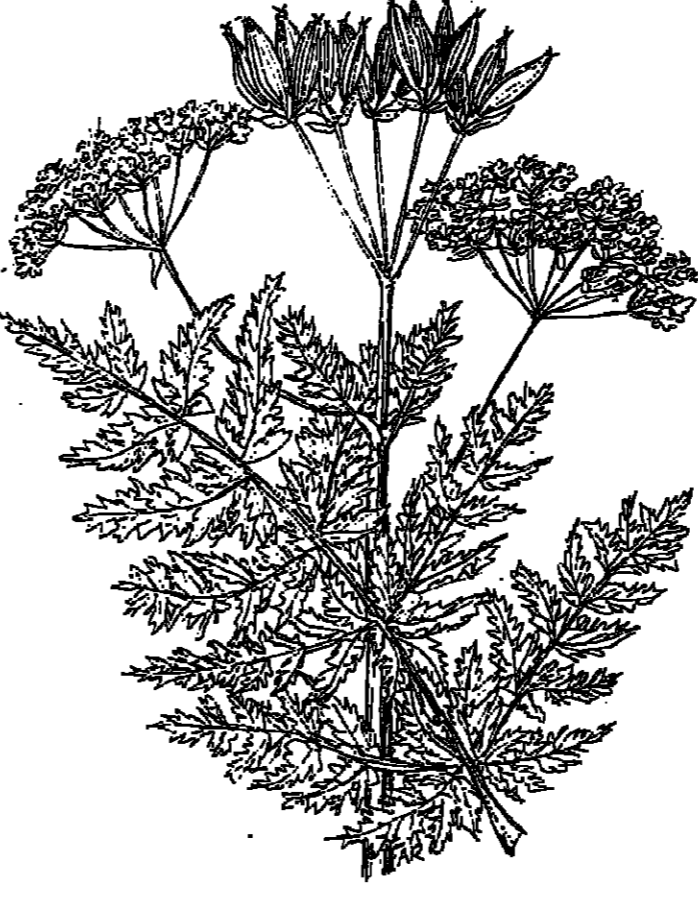
Baluchistan rebellion 'crumbles'

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, Oct 20. Since May of last year, a total of 385 people were killed during anti-insurgency operations in Baluchistan. The Pakistan Government, in a White Paper, says that the number of casualties was made up of 144 members of its own forces and 241 "hostiles".

areas in the province and dropped food and relief supplies to people and forces in inaccessible areas, it says. The Government claims that insurgency in Baluchistan has been now almost crushed. It was instigated by forces which seek to cause the disintegration of Pakistan.

tract of the province in a vendetta against the rival tribe the Jamot. Fourty four of them were killed and the others driven into mountains where they remained without food and water for weeks before the Army came to their rescue.

Synergy is Sweet Cicely's secret



Sweet Cicely grows wild in the north and is easily cultivated in the south. In fact many herb gardeners feature it in places where they use ground cover plants that do not need full sunshine. Its fern-like foliage, tall stems, and umbels of white flowers, which are succeeded by inch-long green fruits, are all aromatic and decorative and the plant certainly warrants its description of a "hardy perennial".

The big plant can grow up to five feet tall and is some of the most useful herbs called the Giant Sweet Cicely. Its roots and leaves have also been recommended for coughs, flatulence and mild dyspepsia, perhaps that was why it was planted in so many abbey and monastery gardens.

Muslims die Philippines

ila, Oct 20.—Philippine ment forces killed 26 n rebels and wounded 40 big operation in the n province of Davao del Manila newspaper re yesterday. It said peration was the "big-anti-dissident offensive ed so far in the province, 500 miles south of here.







# amaraan struggles through heavy rough for victory

Pierre Guillot, Racing Correspondent

Agar Khan's Kamaraan, at even money, achieved a deserved victory in the du Conseil de Paris today, though stayer, he battled on shabby conditions to win 2 1/2 lengths from Labus. The last Sunday had seemed enough to test the state of mind registered an average of 5.2 today, compared with 4.7 seven days ago, and 3.9 on de Triomphe day the day before that. On this scale presents good ground, and very soft, so it will readily be seen that it was today.

Kamaraan ran a mile and a half in 2min 49.4sec, and he beat the 2min 36.5sec of the Arc he same course and distance which he finished approximately five lengths behind Alexia, who had run only once winning a maiden race at 17 on September 1, making the first mile. A. Busted, he had been put with this valuable prize in mind, but he was a stayer next year. He was ridden by Kamaraan, Bakuba, Jannel, and Ambrellita, but rounded the top turn and ran down towards the steeple, Steinyway made rapid progress to go into the lead, and moved up to stay the straight, and after Steinyway a furlong and a half, he steadily increased his lead, Steinyway weak in the closing stages, he ran to Labus to chase home.

Stayer ran on in the stages to finish third, and a half behind Labus. It is just ahead of Steinyway, Jannel, and Admetus, but only one of the suffocated and exceptional qualified as a stayer. Gerard Dubrocque, was a four-day suspension, as was promoted to third and Ambrellita, fourth. He who ran gamely to be had a clear run on the outside of the race, the race metus, who was conceding more than weight for age, those who finished in front, with the exception of Ambrellita. A doubtful stayer in conditions, nevertheless, he within seven lengths of mer.

Prix de Conde, a two-year-old furlongs, was run in 24.3sec and it was no surprise to see an outsider win. Bloncus, who had run second in a distance on his most recent outing and whose only victory was in a similar event, ran on strongly in the final furlong to take the lead from the Aga Khan's Sharyaz, whom he beat by three-quarters of a length. The pace as far as the straight, had been set by the English challenger Charly Ball, ridden by Maurice Phillippon.

Parov, Le Panache Blanc and Sharyaz, all challenged as they entered the straight, but he weakened more than a furlong out, and Sharyaz looked the likely winner in the final furlong, but he was not capable of winning, but Astorius, who had beaten Sharyaz on their first appearance, never promised to take a hand. He finished sixth and was followed-in by the second English challenger Cripe Souffie, who finished fifth and should be ridden by Maurice Phillippon.

**PRIX DE CONDE (Group III: 2-y-o: 65,000; 1 m)**

Bloncus	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sharyaz	1	2	3	4	5	6
Le Panache Blanc	1	2	3	4	5	6
Charly Ball	1	2	3	4	5	6
Parov	1	2	3	4	5	6
Astorius	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cripe Souffie	1	2	3	4	5	6

**PRIX DU CONSEIL DE PARIS (Group II: 207,000; 1 1/2 m)**

Kamaraan	1	2	3	4	5	6
Labus	1	2	3	4	5	6
Steinyway	1	2	3	4	5	6
Jannel	1	2	3	4	5	6
Admetus	1	2	3	4	5	6

**ALSO RAN:** Ambrellita (4th), Jannel (5th), Admetus (6th), Sharyaz (7th), Parov (8th), Astorius (9th), Cripe Souffie (10th), Le Panache Blanc (11th), Charly Ball (12th), Parov (13th), Astorius (14th), Cripe Souffie (15th), Le Panache Blanc (16th), Charly Ball (17th), Parov (18th), Astorius (19th), Cripe Souffie (20th), Le Panache Blanc (21st), Charly Ball (22nd), Parov (23rd), Astorius (24th), Cripe Souffie (25th), Le Panache Blanc (26th), Charly Ball (27th), Parov (28th), Astorius (29th), Cripe Souffie (30th), Le Panache Blanc (31st), Charly Ball (32nd), Parov (33rd), Astorius (34th), Cripe Souffie (35th), Le Panache Blanc (36th), Charly Ball (37th), Parov (38th), Astorius (39th), Cripe Souffie (40th), Le Panache Blanc (41st), Charly Ball (42nd), Parov (43rd), Astorius (44th), Cripe Souffie (45th), Le Panache Blanc (46th), Charly Ball (47th), Parov (48th), Astorius (49th), Cripe Souffie (50th), Le Panache Blanc (51st), Charly Ball (52nd), Parov (53rd), Astorius (54th), Cripe Souffie 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ENTERTAINMENTS

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THEATRES

ROYAL COURT... THE GREAT LEPER... THE DANIELA LA RUE SHOW

THEATRES

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THE ARTS

Comedy by G H Lewes

Pidocquery Festival Theatre's twenty-fifth anniversary season next year will run from April 26 to October 4.

CINEMAS

STUDIO ONE... THE GREAT LEPER... THE DANIELA LA RUE SHOW

EXHIBITIONS

MOTOR SHOW '74... THE GREAT LEPER... THE DANIELA LA RUE SHOW

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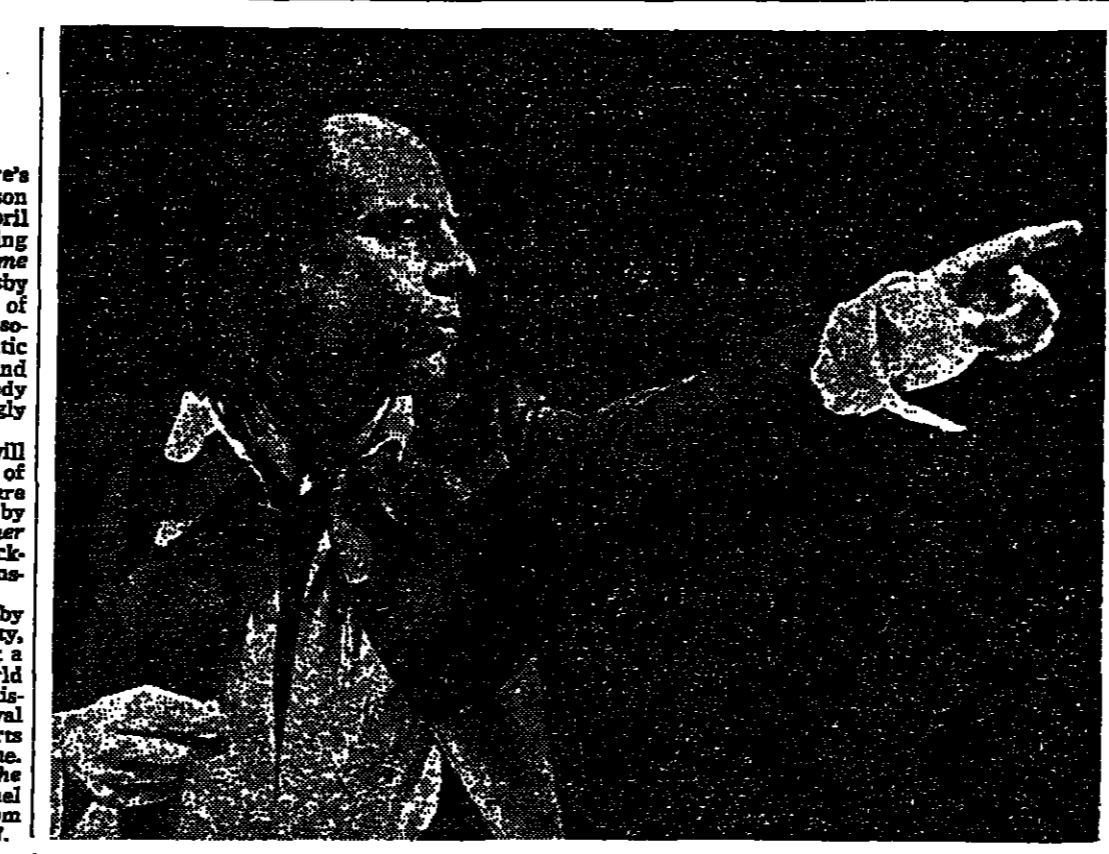
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Karlheinz Stockhausen (above) arrives in London this week to conduct the first English performance of "Inori" at the Coliseum on Wednesday.

The evening is part of the German month in London. Other major events include the opening of the German Book Exhibition at the Purcell Room by Günter Grass and Siegfried Lenz (October 28).

Omnibus BBC 1

Michael Ratcliffe

Omnibus opened what promises to be a lively new season with a cheering item on Samuel Goldwyn written and produced by Gavin Miller.

La Bohème Covent Garden

William Mann

The Royal Opera began its new season on Friday night (whence the National Anthem, reminding us that The Ring was hors saison) with the first revival of Puccini's loveliest opera in the production.

Murray Perahia Queen Elizabeth Hall

Joan Chissell

If anyone had told Chopin that London, a city he scarcely knew and rather disliked, would accord him a government reception on a mere one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of his death, it is not difficult to imagine his caustic reply.

NPO/Andrew Davis Festival Hall

Stephen Whest

Perhaps the nearest trace of whimsy accompanied the New Philharmonia's compilation of a typical overture-concerto-symphony programme exclusively by French composers on Thursday.

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MONDAY BOOK

Wound-licking drama

Comrades The Place

Irving Wardle

"She hit me" remarked a dejected friend of mine, "but look, I've written a poem about it." It was a dreadful poem, and one would like to say the same of Comrades, another wound-licking drama from the pen of A. Strindberg.

In retrospect, one can see this partly as sleight of hand. The theme is the impossibility of marital equality. Axel, a painter, is conducting an experiment in comradeship with his wife, giving up classes and models so that she can afford them in the hope that finally she can function as his professional equal.

At this stage Axel's sense that an invisible net is being woven around him coincides with normal marital experience. But once Bertha is within sight of gaining the upper hand, Strind-

Comrades The Place

berg proceeds to obliterate her. The social perspective vanishes, and she is successively exposed as a liar, a thief, a sexual cheat, and, moreover, she cannot paint. Even her apparently generous action on behalf of another discarded wife only completes her humiliation.

The piece is so well plotted that the second train of events seems to flow naturally from the first. And all one's lingering adolescent pique is gratified by the sight of a vindictive treating the treatment she is accustomed to handing out; not to mention sympathy for Bertha as real love by being smashed to the floor. Very ugly, but alas it does correspond to our sexual tradition.

Mr Kyle's casting rightly reverses the textual balance. The Swedish Axel is played by Peter Egan, on a note of innocent gentleness, changing only to hollow-voiced dismay as he hits Nietzschean reality. Susan Fleetwood, physically dominant from the start, manages to pre-empt any sympathy for Bertha right until the end. She telegraphs avert hunger from behind a laughing mask; and although this is complicated by any amount of slyness and open fury, the image remains that of a character with whom one would be honest if circumstances permitted. The performance shows that the integrity of one can serve the prejudices of another.

Otherwise, Rosemary McHale gives a splendidly despatched performance of a tough libertarian and David Suchet suffers picturesquely in Napoleonic uniform as a spurned admirer. One pleasure of Jeremy Brooks's adaptation is that it conveys a plain-speaking lingua franca Bohemian Paris; and, whatever the author's reaction might be to the central casting, the libertarian age has at least supplied his heroine with a nude male model.

Ike and Tina Turner Hammersmith Odeon

Cockney Rebel Rainbow

Philip Norman

The Ike and Tina Turner revue is the most constant reminder of what a debt we owe to Phil Spector. Had Spector not produced Tina Turner in "River Deep, Mountain High" with such unrepeatable grandeur, she might have been content to matching his studio effects by the sheer momentum of her torso. And we should never see what we saw again on Saturday night at Hammersmith.

One perceives that the composition of the revue is largely unchanged. Pure energy needs no formula or change of formula. There is the usual over-long band opening: carbohydrate Soul. There are the Ikettes—the latest edition of that constantly-amended triptych—moving as frantically as little brown spiders resisting the suction of an unseen plug-hole. There is Ike Turner adding an occasional phrase in the deep bass of his disinterested power. Then she arrives, in a mad red glitter from which long legs emerge; and time thereafter burns up like used air.

Louis and Antoinette By Vincent Cronin

(Collins, £4.75)

Vincent Cronin chooses to bat on a very wily wicket. Yet the details of his story have a certain grace and elegance. Louis and Antoinette, the original and the original, were sobbing into handkerchiefs. These Bohemians, by the way, ignite burner and stove with matches, much to novel and expensive for them, surely. The wax vesta dates from 1833; the original Mimmi died in 1843—nearly an anachronism, I would suggest.

All the same, when it is well written and carefully researched as it is here, an old and harrowing tale stands well to one more retelling. In describing the 22 years of wedded unease accorded to Louis XVI and Antoinette of France, "l'Aurichienne" the French call her, and later shortened it to "chienne", which is bitch—Mr Cronin is working towards a dénouement which holds no surprise. But he rightly refuses to burry or to be apologetic. The preamble is given its proper weight by being quietly told, with no Carlylean apostrophe or wringing of hands.

Between our present situation here and that of France in 1789 there are of course vast differences—but there is also a parallelism which makes uncomfortable reading. For example, after the presentation of Louis's reformist land-tax proposals by Calonne in 1787 the country remained unsatisfied, and Mr Cronin reminds us how, a few years before, the Abbé Verri had noted France's growing tendency "to think only of rights, not duties". Mr Cronin is very careful with his subsidiary characters. They are given their proper weight and roundness. Benjamin Franklin is suitably foxy. La Fayette, the scotch-brain high bug, has the top journalist's knack of always being in the

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David Williams

Rex Harrison is interviewed by Sheridan Morley on the publication of his autobiography, page 7; Aherfan: a Discard and Aherfan, by Joan Miller, is reviewed by Tim Heald, page 12; and Lord Chalfont discusses A Theory of Conflict, by Brian Crozier, page 12.



# The non-violent challenge to the power of Mrs Gandhi

Events are building up to the kind of confrontation between moral principle and administrative power which has seemed to have gone out with the Raj—the era in which Mahatma Gandhi took on the British Empire personified by the Viceroy. Today's protagonists are Mrs Indira Gandhi (no kin to the Mahatma), Prime Minister for the past eight years and with no political rival in sight, and Jayaprakash Narayan, an aging follower of the other Gandhi, who may have become Prime Minister himself if he had not quit party politics 20 years ago in despair of finding a real solution to India's poverty and the resultant social injustices.

The odds appear even more one-sided than when Mahatma Gandhi began his satyagraha civil disobedience is the usual but inadequate translation) campaigns against British rule. But Mrs Gandhi has been elected under the Indian Constitution. She also commands an administrative and police empire more than double the size that any Viceroy had behind him. And this does not include the swollen administrative and police network in the 17 major states of which all but two are ruled by the Congress Party, over which she exercises much firmer control than even her father, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mrs Gandhi, who is now 56, once again demonstrated her complete control over the ruling party and over Parliament during the monsoon session that ended this month. Fifty out of the 362 Congress MPs in the Lok Sabha (lower house) initially joined the opposition groups—who together share less than half as many seats as the ruling party—parliamentary inquiry into a major scandal involving alleged kickbacks to Congress MPs in return for their help in getting valuable import licences. But they all obeyed the party whip without a dissent as soon as she made it plain that she did not want any such inquiry. It would involve a cabinet colleague, Mr Lalit Narayan Mishra, who was the minister responsible when the controversial licence applications were accepted and is widely known as the biggest collector of funds for the Congress Party.

All this has not improved the reputation of the ruling party or of Parliament. But it was an eloquent demonstration of Mrs Gandhi's power and political style, and also of the way she operates the parliamentary system. She has no rival worth the name any longer in the ruling party. Those who tried to assert themselves, like former Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai, have been reduced to political cyphers: those who have gone along, like Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram and Finance Minister Chavan, have suffered the same fate. Even in the states, not a single Congress Chief Minister can hope to keep his job if he defies her, as some have found to their cost.

Mrs Gandhi can be challenged only from outside the system. The Naxalites (mostly student revolutionaries) tried violence in West Bengal, failed and split into quarrelling factions. There were no match for the battalions of armed police, assisted at times by the army, ranged against them, and are now filling West Bengal's jails.

JP, as Jayaprakash Narayan is known throughout the country, has emerged reluctantly from self-imposed obscurity in the past six months to challenge Mrs Gandhi's power and methods with the Gandhian technique of non-violent resistance. He opted out of the political game in 1954 because he felt that without an informed, educated public opinion, rival parties were liable to exploit and thus perpetuate India's deep social divisions in the contest for votes. In his quest for an agent of change, he plunged into the *bhoodan* (land sharing) campaign led by Acharya Vinoba Bhave who is opposed to any form of coercion. The campaign went well initially. But later JP found the landowners unwilling to honour their pledges to share part of their land with the landless and he remembered that Gandhi had recommended "non-violent non-cooperation or resistance" when "conversion by gentle persuasion" failed to succeed.

Having rejected political parties, this left JP still searching for a catalyst. Early this year, however, a student protest against bad food in a college hostel in Gujarat state snowballed into a statewide campaign against political corruption that brought down the State Government and forced the dissolution of the State legislature in spite of all the Prime Minister's efforts to keep it going. After this, the student reform movement fizzled out in Gujarat, but inspired similar efforts in his own state of Bihar—the poorest and most corrupt in the Indian Union.

Could these frustrated students become the non-party catalyst he was searching for? JP believed that if, like Gujarat, Bihar could demonstrate that people would not accept corruption and misrule indefinitely; but, unlike it, set up student-led non-party committees to counter the flagrant use of money in future elections and scare corrupt legislators, the system could perhaps work the way it was intended to.

So although approaching 72, and in spite of five weeks in hospital for a prostate operation, JP has plunged into his latest, and probably last, campaign. Apart from students, he is being supported by local opposition parties that are frustrated with their ineffectiveness.

JP's greatest asset, however, is his reputation for integrity and selfless service—as demonstrated in the many relief operations he has organized in the past 40 years for the victims of the alternating natural calamities of flood and drought that afflict Bihar.

Aware of his limitations in strength, organization and finances, JP has been avoiding a direct confrontation with the Prime Minister. But it has been inevitable. Bihar's Government is even more dependent on Mrs Gandhi's support than those of other states. She has backed it to the hilt as if convinced that if JP wins Bihar, the network of power and patronage built up by the Congress Party throughout the country may collapse. At the same time, Mrs Gandhi is mending her fences. Big smugglers and income tax evaders, whose names have been known for years, are suddenly being arrested all over the country. To this extent, at least, JP's campaign has been successful already.

**Ajit Bhattacharjya**  
 Resident editor, Bombay, The Times of India.  
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# Can we afford to spend any less on defence?

Lord Chalfont

After a more than usually boring election campaign a Labour Government now has a clear mandate to carry out the policies contained in its manifesto. It would, I think, be as well to recognize that fact and to discount the irrelevant arguments about the "anti-socialist vote" being put about by psephologists, apologists and an assortment of futurists. The Government's full term, it will almost certainly not be the fragmented and generally demoralized forces which form Her Majesty's loyal Opposition. The main danger to Labour's survival comes from the fissiparous tendencies in its own uneasy coalition; and even in well-to-do circles it is difficult, unless the Government completely loses its head over the EEC, to see how those moderates who campaign for their own seats in Parliament can contemplate any kind of dramatic action if the Government now proceeds to put that manifesto into action.

The words in the manifesto with which I am specifically concerned today are those which deal with the review of defence policy and especially the intention "to reduce the proportion of the nation's resources devoted to defence" and to achieve annual savings of a period of defence expenditure by Britain of several hundred million pounds. This, of course, is not new. The general policy was outlined in the manifesto for the previous election and the main defensive area of the west-ern Alliance, the Warsaw Pact has 70 divisions facing Nato's 25; or to put it another way, nearly a million troops facing

600,000. There are 20,000 main battle tanks against Nato's 7,000; and over 4,000 front line aircraft opposing 2,000 in the west. In the past five years Soviet tank strength has increased by 30 per cent, its air power by 50 per cent and its long-range missile arsenal by 100 per cent.

Negotiating from strength is a basic element of Soviet foreign policy, but no one should be deluded that these Russian tanks are there for ceremonial purposes, a more realistic assessment of their role may well be their own—standing by to smash the treaty when the rotten fruits are about to fall"; and this leads me to the other threat to our security, more subtle but nonetheless real—the threat of subversion.

For it is not only, or even primarily the external threat which should be exercising the minds of our military planners. The dangers to the western society are attracting increasing attention among serious observers and politicians. Subversion and revolution are the subjects of a book published last week by Mr Brian Crozier, director of the Institute for the Study of Conflict. It is called *A Theory of Conflict* and it ought to be read by anyone who still thinks we are living in the kind of world in which it is safe to dismantle our security arrangements on the assumption that everyone else is going to fall over backwards in admiration for our gesture of good will.

It is, however, possible to disagree with Mr Crozier's conclusions and still be profoundly impressed by his analysis. There is little doubt that there are at large in this country at the moment more people than ever before who are totally committed to the destruction of our existing political, economic and social system. It is difficult to persuade any large number of our citizens to take this threat seriously. So long as the shops are full even if prices are high, and so long as real violence in our society is largely confined to the juvenile delinquents on the football terraces and the indiscriminate bombers of the IRA, people

would be a deliberately planned attempt to impose a form of authoritarian government upon this country. It would not be defeated by private armies run from city boardrooms or pad-docks in the home counties. It would be defeated only if the government had ensured that its security forces were strong enough to meet the threat.

It is, I suggest, against this background that any decisions about the long term strength of our armed forces should be taken. If they are not, the consequences might be tragic. In his book Mr Crozier writes of his proposals for a No-Party State. The Crozier system might well commend itself to a military or authoritarian government unwilling to return to democracy under conditions offering a greater chance of success than the city that had collapsed. Yes, indeed it might, but many of us reject the concept of a military or authoritarian government as passionately as we reject the idea of a totalitarian regime of the extreme left.

The object of having effective security forces under parliamentary control is to defend the country, not to attack it, nor prevent it from being taken over by force, nor to take it over. Those now planning, as the jargon has it, to reallocate a proportion of the resources now devoted to defence should ask themselves: but many of us reject the idea of a military or authoritarian government as passionately as we reject the idea of a totalitarian regime of the extreme left.

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## Aberfan: symbol of tragedy and hope

In March 1973 a "Call to the Valleys" went out aimed at people in the valley communities of South Wales to "examine themselves, to go back over their own story, to rediscover what has made them what they are, to choose together in a new age what they are going to be." This year, "The Year of the Valleys", that call has been answered with a series of celebrations and conferences throughout the area, of which the most important, designed to forge "a socio-economic strategy for the valleys" takes place on Nov 2. In essence it is designed to reverse the apparently inexorable exodus: one tenth of the population of the County Borough of Merthyr Tydfil lost in 20 years, one fifth of the Rhondda—all, in the words of Gwyn Thomas, "not dead but gone to Slough".



The village of Aberfan after the disaster eight years ago. Now there is a sense of optimism.

It would be a remarkable piece of local initiative under any circumstances but what makes it exceptional is that it originated and is being organized from the village of Aberfan. That community has overcome the aftermath of its tragedy to such an extent that it is now able to give a lead to its neighbours.

Since 1966 the village has not always been fairly represented. The sympathy of the world turned sour when there were reports of feeding over 150 children in the wake of the disaster fund should be spent, and other reports suggested a society embittered and at war with itself. Now in her admirably unemotional and well documented account of what she has found in Aberfan, Joan Miller tells us that the village is now one of the key objectives of the "Year of the Valleys".

Another typically Welsh result of the tip removal com-

mittee's efforts was the formation of the Ynysowen choir. After they had won their final victory at the Welsh Office in Cardiff the villagers burst into exultant and spontaneous song. A more formal choir followed and now gives free concerts, particularly to any organization concerned with the aged and the infirm.

But perhaps even more important was the realization after the tip removal victory that they could achieve things for themselves as the result of their own efforts. It gave them confidence and hope which not only helped in their relations with authority and the world outside but also made it easier for them to come to terms with their bereavement.

Even in the early days after the disaster there was evidence of an outward looking concern for others. When only weeks later Florence was severely flooded, a group of Aberfan mothers sent children's clothes to the victims. Ever since the village has sent gifts to victims of similar tragedies and a custom has grown up of sending an Aberfan cross of red and

white flowers as a token of sympathy.

"Because of the disaster", writes Joan Miller, "Aberfan became a symbol for tragedy, yet the story of the last few years suggests it could also be a symbol for hope". On the evidence of this moving and encouraging book she is right. I visited Aberfan earlier this month and even in a few hours I caught the sense of optimism and generosity. If this book reaches the public it deserves it should cancel out that less than charitable impression many of us previously had. My visit was trying to find out what effect the publicity had had on the community, and that I fear is an altogether more depressing story than the one told by Joan Miller and symbolized by the village's involvement in the "Year of the Valleys". As one man remarked to me, "Sometimes we feel that the world has come out of this worse than us".

**Tim Heald**  
 Aberfan, a Disaster and its Aftermath, by Joan Miller, Constable, £3.00.

## Need to get Cyprus back to work

Possibly the most important psychological threat to the victims of sudden and complete disaster is their inclination to apathy and a "refugee mentality". They need to start working with their heads and hands as soon as possible—the sooner to regain something of their confidence and self respect. The refugees in Cyprus need occupational therapy and they can provide it for themselves through the development of those crafts native to Cyprus—loom weaving, embroidery, wood carving, silver and copper work, basket work and pottery. Although the trade from these crafts could later be expanded into an export business contributing to the island's economic recovery, for the present its design is primarily recuperative; a process of Cypriots helping others by helping themselves.

An immediate as well as a continuing human problem is in education. Many schools—primary, elementary and secondary—have been unable to open for the autumn term, not only because they have been lost in the fighting or because they are presently accommodating the displaced, but because the stocks of basic educational materials and equipment have been destroyed: paper, exercise books, pencils, chalk etc, as well as reproduction and visual aid equipment. With so many thousands displaced, education in its organized form has been severely disrupted and for some has ceased altogether.

The few inter-communal schools that are now facing closure because of the forced separation of the two main communities and the economic standstill need help. These schools were beginning to show significant progress and the attendance numbers of Turks were on the increase. New they

will go to the wall if they are not helped to survive until it will be possible for inter-communal education to begin again. It is not easy to create a sense of purpose in a kind; it is therefore important to keep alive those that there are.

Apart from the crisis situation over the salvaging of the citrus and vine crops of 1974, and the even more serious matter of the future survival of the citrus groves themselves, there is another lesser publicized crisis looming in the agricultural world—that of the survival of the island's livestock and their protection from the threat of disease, particularly foot-and-mouth and swine fever. The unrestricted military movement between Turkey and Cyprus and the possible importation of infected meat poses the threat since in Turkey such diseases are prevalent and only strict control over the years has prevented their spread into Cyprus from there and other eastern Mediterranean countries. Vaccines are urgently needed to inoculate.

In the fighting, some 134 square miles of Cyprus forest were burnt. Anyone who knows their beauty will be deeply saddened by the thought, because the cedar and pine forests are famous. An extensive clearance operation is already starting in the Paphos forest area in the north-west and it is hoped by the beginning of the seedling programme in October 1975 the afforestation programme can get under way in earnest—but it is a long-term programme which will take from five to ten years and will cost between £3-4m.

These are but some of the problems that face Cyprus now and in the future, whatever and whenever the political settlement may be. Along with the immediate needs of winter clothing care of the aged, provision of mobile medical and dental centres, the newly formed Red Cross organization will be working to help alleviate them. It is a formidable shopping list but it underlines the nature of the operation.

**Michael Harbott**  
 The author is a former Chief Staff at the United Nations forces in Cyprus.  
 Concluded

## How to pick the best hotels



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## The Times Diary

### Rocking with the Kempton chasers

Here we had the larger than life figure of Judge Dread, dressed in yellow velvet and purple satin discussing musical merits with Gay Kindersley's head lad: Ken Boothe-figure-bugging shirt split to the navel—over from Jamaica to promote his latest chart success. And for the benefit of the cameras, Julie Ege, who was there to choose the best-dressed bookie and award him a bottle of champagne.

With a disarming smile she unashamedly declared a total lack of interest in the racing and seemed surprised that she should be expected to have any. Those of us who did find time for the sport witnessed the one black spot of the afternoon. The hero of two Grand Nationals, Red Rum, came home a dispirited last in the main event. One almost felt that Stratton Smith had hired him along with the bass guitar.

Denis Howell, Minister of Sport, presented prizes, though Quackatory (by Dicta Drake out of Right Wing) was not the best of them. The hero for him to be photographed with. The minister, anyway, had a very good day: he picked up some inside information for a winning off-course bet. The minister, anyway, had a very good day: he picked up some inside information for a winning off-course bet.

### Rising star

Rupert Murdoch's American venture, *The National Star*, has had its teething troubles, but its New York office is now exuding optimism about its prospects. Murdoch says he expects the paper, a weekly, to be in the black before the end of the year.

He denies reports that *The National Star* has lost \$13m, saying the figure is wildly inaccurate. He said recently: "We will have lost far less than half of that by the time we break square."

*The National Star* now has an American editor, James Brady, who took over two months ago. Brady has introduced some new features: a gossip column and a double-page spread of photographs—and he has been backed up by

### Bouncing

Lamberhurst, a medieval village in the account executive belt of Kent, held a mysteriously early Halloween dance on Saturday night. The policeman had no idea that I was to help him keep order. Indeed, he had no idea that he had to keep order. Yet

### Meadowland

In Meadowland, there has been another development in the struggle for the leadership of the squirrels. Squirrel Keith, a civil contractor (the one who thinks, if you remember) has switched his thoughts from the economy of Meadowland to the social and moral problems of its creatures.

It was a remarkable speech, bemoaning the dissolution of the tightly-knit family structure that, according to legend, was a feature of the Meadowland of yore. He also made the point about rabbits, especially young female ones, breeding faster than most other creatures—a finding which will come as no surprise to Natural Historians.

In one it was not unlike speeches made in recent years by Bunny Long-Ears and Mary White Mouse—and indeed Squirrel Keith singled out the latter for special praise. Although many creatures, particularly squirrels, are of this view, there remains no effective way of enforcing them. The creatures continue their dissolute habits regardless.

Keith is an introspective squirrel, and only hours after the speech he was fussing about

### Widely red

An hotelier in the West German town of Lübeck arranged to provide in his bedrooms not only the Bill but also an abridged volume edition of Karl Marx's *Das Kapital* and a German translation of Chairman Tse-tung's little red book. The Hoteliers Association campaign launched under motto "More hospitality to our visitors".

As evidence that his departure is appreciated, the hotelier reports that most of the copies of the book from Chairman Mao have been "taken away" since they were placed in his hotel's bedroom.



# Industrial heating, ventilating and air conditioning

a Special Report

## Recycling cuts the cost

Edward Townsend

general rule of thumb in the heating business is that least half the energy consumed in buildings where people work is used to provide a decent environment. At a time when energy conservation is of such vital importance it is pertinent to ask, therefore, at happens to the remainder? It is used to power s, drink machines, lights, office equipment, can- as and so on. What most these things do, in turn, create heat which, until recently, has been ignored as being useful.

but it has now been proved tically in a number of idings that this heat, and generated by people, can recycled effectively to cut overall amount of energy d. Heat from the sun, n in the British winter, is her source of energy that be easily tapped and d.

he reclamation of heat warm a building involves nstallation of a system mechanical ventilation to ver the heat, store it, ransfer it to the parts the building requiring t.

Mr Ronald Richardson, ty chairman of the ricty Council, explained recent energy conference by adapting air con- ing, adding air handling g fittings and using air conditioning refrigera- as a heat pump, a system ges that enables a build- to be kept at a constant perature throughout the given design limits.

ergy costs are brought minimum and the system able, given a good level lighting in a normally pleted building, Mr ardsol said.

is new thinking led to development by the Elec- ty Council of integrated nmental design (IED). Richardson describes it both a concept and a ss of design applied to

buildings and their services". Critics of IED have accused the council of promoting higher levels of lighting purely to provide sufficient heat for the recovery system. But the council says its interest is to urge the use of better quality lighting to achieve more efficient use of electricity.

In the past five years, since the IED concept began to catch on, some 100 buildings have been completed or are under construction using the system.

Mr Richardson said: "We believe IED is fully in accord with the climate of conservation of primary energy resources, to which we are all now dedicated. Indeed by working towards the standards of internal environment in buildings which are likely to be commonplace 10 years hence, we expect that the levels of energy consumption which result may well be no higher than those required for present-day standards."

To be successful, any system of heat recovery needs detailed and co-ordinated work at the building design stage and this has resulted in the arrival on the scene of building services design engineers. This means that the architect and main contractor must bring in the electrician, the plumber and heating engineer much sooner than has previously been the case.

Snags can still arise, however. If management decides, for example, to switch machines and people around in a building, the system can be thrown out of balance. The core of a building will need different heating and ventilating processes from the perimeter.

One of the first industrial applications of thermal recovery was in the new office of the *Liverpool Daily Post and Echo* which also claims to have been the first to make provision for the storage of excess heat.

The newspaper staff moved into the 18m development a year ago and are to be followed shortly by Merseyside County Council employees who will occupy the top 13 storeys. There are already signs that the heat recovery system is saving fuel and that further fine tuning will increase its effectiveness.

The *Post and Echo* occupy

280,000 sq ft, three times the size of their old building, and accordingly electricity costs have trebled. Now, using the new system, space heating costs have been almost eliminated.

Heat given off by the printing and office machinery, by the lighting (three times more powerful than in the old building) and the people is used to maintain a temperature of 21°C (70°F) throughout the year.

Most of the time, however, too much heat is created and the building has to be cooled. Below the balance point of 5°C (41°F) supplementary heating has to be switched on.

Air from outside the building is first filtered then cooled to extract moisture. After reheating it is circulated to two levels of offices, pumped back and diverted into production areas mixed with some additional air from outside.

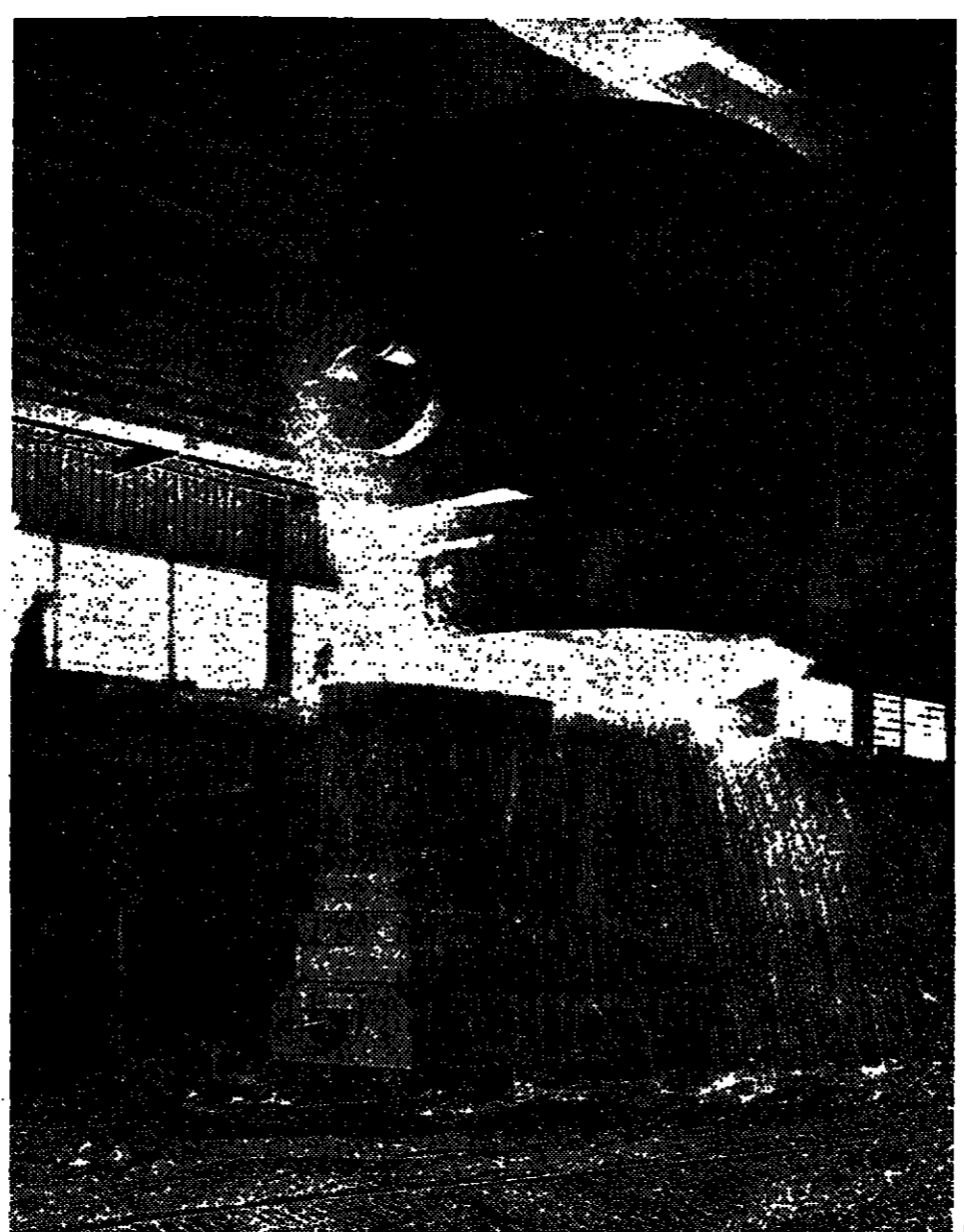
Heat is taken from the returning air and passed on to the heat pumps which then divert it to areas where the building's control system detects heat deficiency.

An extraction system deals with fumes from the process areas and another sends air back to the air-handling plant for the press hall where it is again filtered, cooled or heated and supplied to the operating levels.

The whole system is governed by Honeywell pneumatic controls which regulate the hot water and chilled water circuits throughout the building. The system is capable of being connected to 400 monitoring points.

The scheme has undoubtedly had its problems resulting in complaints from people using the new building, but Honeywell points out that because the system could not be tried until the offices were occupied, there were bound to be teething troubles. Now, it says, the level of complaints has dropped significantly.

"The decision to become pioneers, although not without its problems, seems to have been infinitely preferable to settling for traditional systems. And the project looks like becoming one of the more successful examples of breakthrough management. Innovation is easy to recommend in theory but much more difficult to achieve in practice."



Ventilators installed along the mould bay of a steel works flood the working platform with fast-moving fresh air.

## Turn on the pump and save

by T. J. Smith  
engineering director,  
Temperature Ltd

The heat pump, so called because it is a refrigeration system in an air-conditioning unit which can cool air and reverse its system to heat air, has come to the fore in recent times because of the energy crisis. The energy problem has renewed interest in the heat pump because of its particular characteristic of being a very economic way of heating, particularly in a building which is to be air-conditioned or cooled.

The introduction of the heat pump as the prime piece of equipment in an air-conditioned building will show savings for heating against the provision of a separate heating system, whether gas, oil or electricity is used as the prime fuel source.

There are various types of heat pumps using different heat sources but the most commonly known are the air-to-air and air-to-water machines. The one most suited to modern multi-storey office buildings is the air-to-water system, using a water loop arrangement to remove or add heat to the system. This is commonly known as the VersaTemp system.

With this system a number of units, usually one per building module, are connected to a water loop and provide savings in operating costs, particularly on heating. They also give individual control to the occupiers of offices.

Hence, unlike the central plant system or conventional air-conditioning, where the occupied offices are kept at a standard condition, the occupiers of the individual offices are able to maintain

the temperature that is best suited to their individual requirements. Another big advantage of the VersaTemp system is that of heat or energy reclaim, where individual units in a building may be on cooling, on heating or on fan (air circulation) only, depending upon the heat load conditions.

They will thus be adding or subtracting heat into the water loop or in some cases not affecting the water loop supply at all. The additions and subtractions of heat from the water loop by the individual units will partially and, in some cases, almost wholly balance each other.

Therefore, in these cases, very little additional energy is required to provide heating or cooling in the areas served by the units. This particular advantage with the heat pump water loop system is especially beneficial in temperate zones. There, in the spring and autumn, it is common to have in an air-conditioned building a requirement for cooling in one sector with another sector requiring heating at the same time.

The performance efficiency of an air-to-air heat pump system when on its heating cycle is in the order of 200 per cent-350 per cent. The reason for this very high performance efficiency is the fact that the heat pump is able to use a free source of energy in its cycle of operation. This free source of energy is the air outside the building.

The method of transferring the heat from the ambient air, which can be at a low temperature (tests have proven satisfactory operation of air-to-air heat pumps down to -20°C ambient air) is by the use of the refrigerant normally used for the cooling cycle. It is reversed so that the refrigerant is absorbing heat from the outside air and transferring it to the heat exchanger which is linked to the circulation of air inside the building.

Hence, by means of the refrigerant pumped through the two heat exchangers, one linked to the outside air and the other to the inside air circulation, there is a free ride, except for the energy used in pumping the refrigerant through the circuit. Even here there is a benefit in that the heat from the pump is added to the refrigerant and dispersed in the inside building heat exchange.

It is normal to supplement the heat from the outside air by means of normal electrical heaters mounted in the internal air circulation ducts. Undoubtedly more study is required to develop the air-to-air heat pumps so that more effective use can be made of them in office buildings, particularly those of the multi-storey type. However, for low-level buildings such as supermarkets and other stores, schools and homes, the air-to-air heat pump is readily available.

The future development and use of heat pumps must be increased if we are to take advantage of this system in the whole area of energy conservation. The whole area of waste heat recovery, which could be used in conjunction with heat pumps is one very large area which needs further exploration and development.

The initial investment involved must be considered in the light of operating costs and long-term economy as against the rather short-sighted view, taken by many people, that the initial cost is more important than the reduction in running costs and long-term savings. Obviously, the high interest rates which are at present prevailing do not assist getting investors to consider long-term economy against the initial capital costs.

It is to be hoped that in the light of Britain's need to conserve energy sources there will be a growing emphasis by architects and consultants on the use of the heat pump system. Despite the fact that in some cases the initial capital costs of the air-conditioning system would increase over and above other types of cooling only air-conditioning equipments, there will be significant operational savings when heating and cooling is required in the same building.

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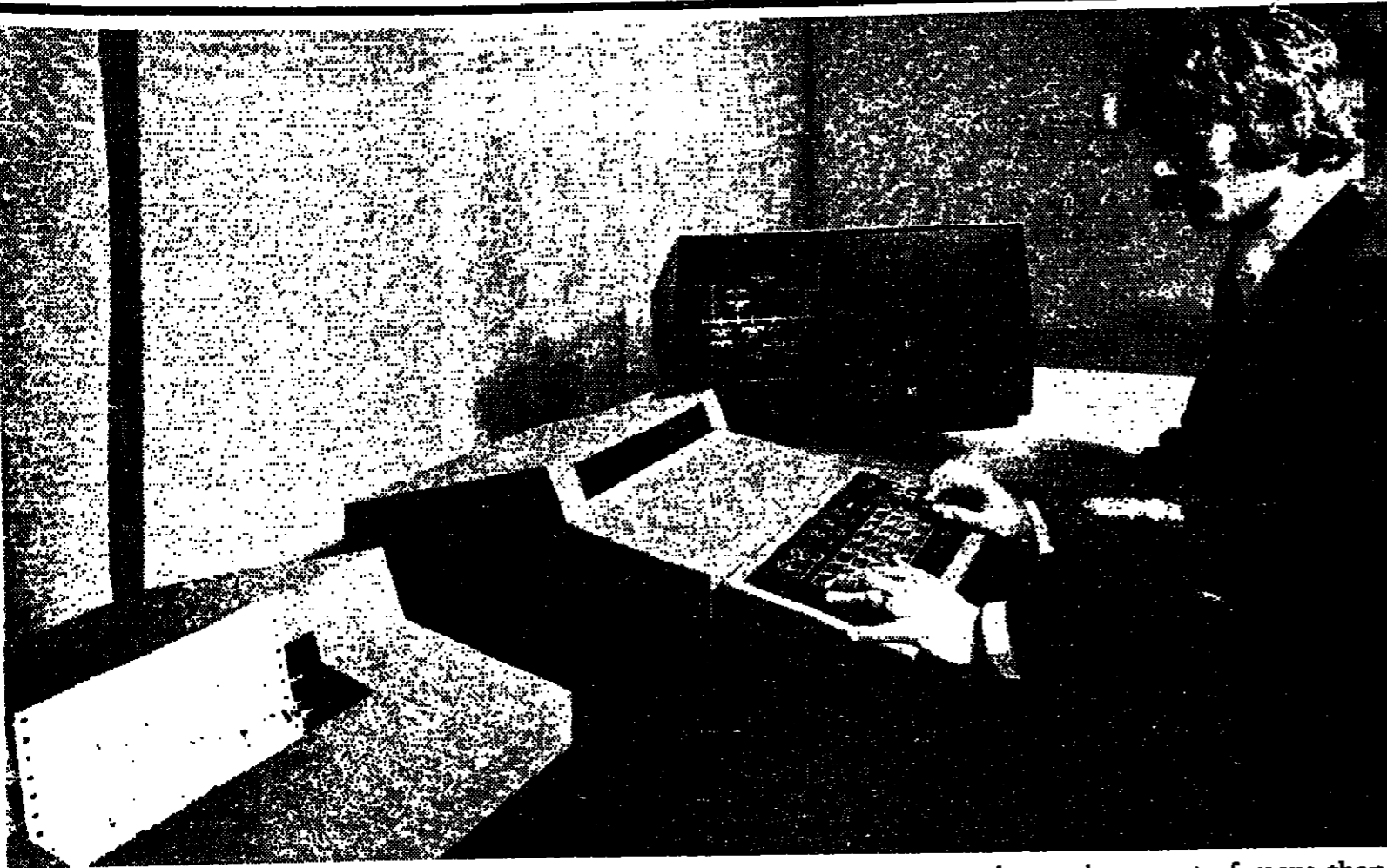
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This Honeywell Delta 2000 building centralization system keeps an eye on the environment of more than 150,000 sq ft of the Joint Credit Card Company's headquarters in Southend.

# Offices: better atmosphere aids comfort

by Richard Dorman

Ventilation means that air, possibly warmed, is supplied to a building while air-conditioning implies that the warmed air can be cooled, the humidity controlled and there is provision for removing particles and smells. Temperature and humidity are generally more important for the comfort of the office worker than an exceptionally clean atmosphere. The basic requirements are:

- (i) The room should be comfortably cool.
- (ii) Air movement should be adequate, but without noticeable draughts. Air speeds of about 0.15 metres per second are sufficient in winter, but higher speeds are desirable in hot and humid weather.
- (iii) Relative humidity should not exceed 70 per cent and preferably should be much lower.
- (iv) Walls and surroundings should be warmer than the air.
- (v) The air at head level should not be noticeably warmer than near the floor, neither should there be excessive radiation at head level.
- (vi) The air should be free from smells.

In 1961 the recommended temperature for offices in the United Kingdom was 18-19°C, but as people become accustomed to central heating in their homes and to lightweight clothing, perhaps the temperature for sedentary workers should be raised to between 19° and 23°C. The preferred temperature depends on age, sex and physical condition.

An accepted volume of fresh air per person in a large office is half a cubic metre a minute. Assuming that each person occupies 30 cu metres (approximately 1,000 cu ft), there is one complete change an hour, which is rather less than the one and a half changes recommended by the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers for an office of three metres in height.

In calculations of temperature and ventilation rates it should be remembered that about 100 watts emitted by an adult at rest, 40 watts of convected heat are emitted to the air, the remaining 60 watts being radiated to the walls and solid surfaces and lost by evaporation. Assuming no losses, 40 watts raise the temperature of 30 cu metres of air by almost

4°C in one hour. If in addition there is other heat generating equipment, for example lights, the heat emitted should be calculated and the rate of air change modified.

Although during normal weather in Britain relative humidity is within tolerable limits (preferably 35 to 65 per cent) some control is occasionally necessary. In cold weather heating of the outside air may produce humidity low enough to give a feeling of dryness in the nose and throat.

Humidification by means of a water spray or capillary wick must be carried out to bring the relative humidity up to an acceptable level. In hot weather, with high outside relative humidity, a water spray may achieve some temperature reduction but increase humidity to a most unpleasant level. In order to reduce the relative humidity it is necessary to spray with chilled water to cool the air, causing condensation, with subsequent reheating.

The atmosphere contains many different types of dust, smoke, fibrous material, soot and pollens which remain for long periods. They may cause irritation of the nasal passages, asthma, hay fever, affect delicate mechanisms in computer rooms or merely be resuspended soiling clothing, walls and furniture. In any building which does not incorporate a filtration system, dust will be found on ledges, with soot deposits caused by thermal deposition on cold surfaces, including cooling coils forming parts of dehumidifiers.

Although a fairly simple filtration system will remove dust from the take air, more expensive equipment is necessary to take out the soot and small particles which cause soiling of fabrics and walls. Even without the benefit of filtration there has been a noticeable improvement in interior cleanliness since the passing of the Clean Air Act in 1956.

Air-conditioning filters may be placed into three efficiency categories. First are those suitable for the removal of coarse dust but of little use for particles smaller than five micrometres. They are usually composed of panels of coarse fibres with large air spaces between the fibres. Slabs of open-cell polyurethane foam, which is cleaned by simple washing, are also popular. The second kind are efficient in filtration of parti-

cles larger than one micrometre and, as dust builds up on the filter face, often remove many sub-micron sized particles. They consist of fine fibres and may be made with shallow pleats to increase their effective surface area.

The third category have efficiencies of more than 90 per cent towards sub-micron particles. These, in the past, have been misnamed "absolute" but are now generally known as hepa or hespa filters. They are generally made of a mixture of cellulose and glass fibre or of glass fibre alone.

A different approach is shown by the electrostatic precipitator in which dust particles are electrically charged in passing by wires at high potential and thence to a precipitating cell. The cell consists of a number of parallel plates, alternately earthed and held at a high voltage, the particles being deposited on the earthed plates. The efficiency of capture is high for particles from one-tenth to 10 microns. It is not uncommon in air-conditioning systems for a coarse fibrous filter to be placed behind an electrostatic precipitator in order to capture any aggregates which may be dislodged from the plates and to protect the conditioning system in the event of precipitator failure.

The first two categories of filters may be found, either alone or in combination, one acting as a pre-filter for the other. It is rare to find third category filters in office systems unless very clean conditions are necessary. It is then usual to isolate the particular process in a cabinet or small room ventilated by a third category filter and to allow only special access.

Smells are generally removed by increasing the ventilation rate but occasionally an activated carbon filter is employed. Activated carbon, produced by heating nutshell of bituminous coke under controlled conditions, has an effective absorbing surface area of many hundreds of square metres per gram and is a good absorber of vapours of the larger organic molecules.

Fully air-conditioned offices in which windows are permanently sealed, can be extremely unpleasant places in sunny weather even in winter. Heat reflecting glasses are better than absorbers, while some films which can be applied to plain window glass are efficient but give the sky an appearance of perpetual storm. Double glazing is also an advantage, and in some cases blinds or external sunbreaks should also be considered.



The Liverpool Daily Post & Echo building on Merseyside is one of the first industrial applications of thermal recovery in Britain.

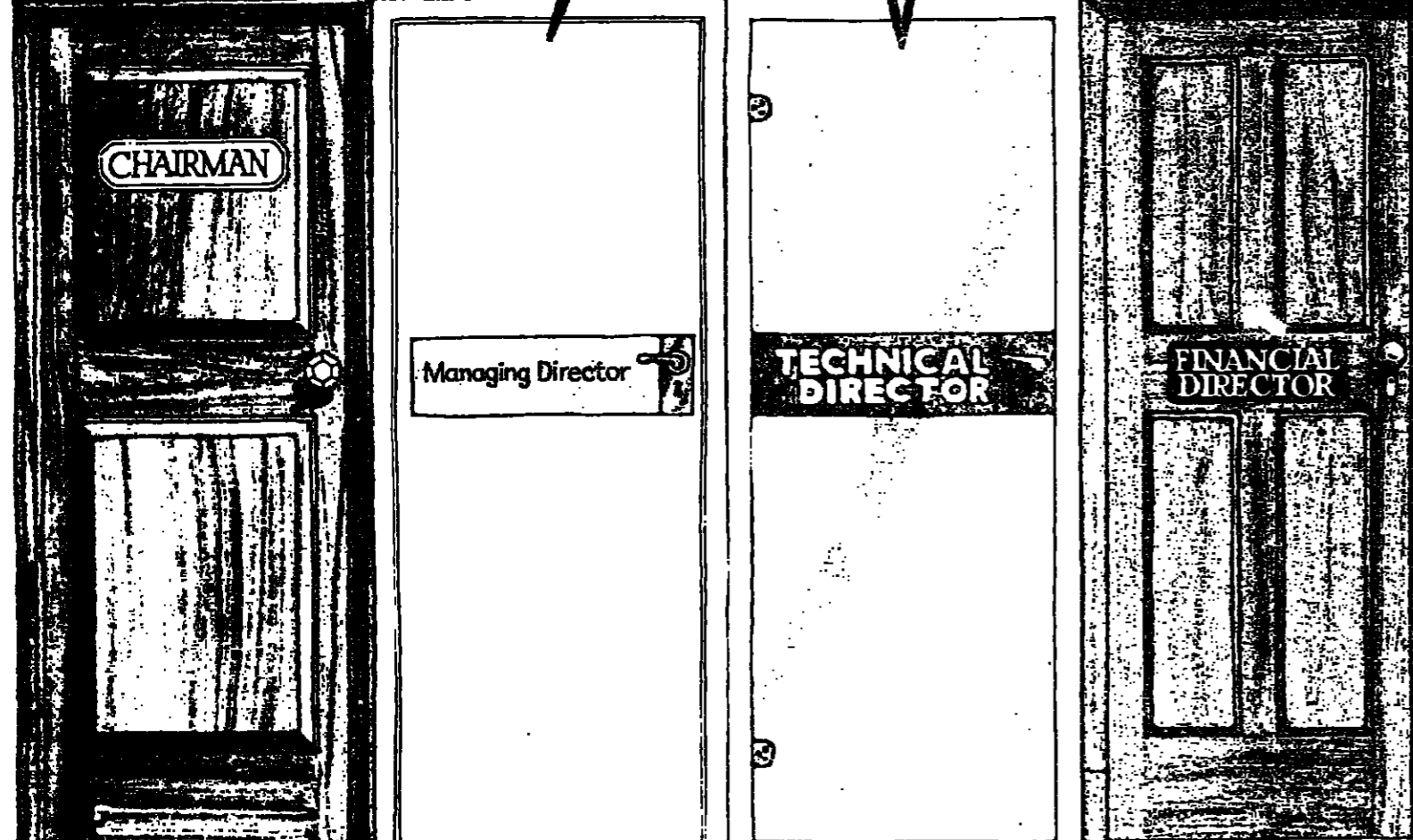
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# Factories: eliminating internal pollution

It has been well established that the performance of workers is lowered by fairly small discomfort due to heat or cold. It is also obvious that factory air should be free from noxious odours.

It should not be forgotten, too, that although most illnesses attributable to industrial pollutants are caused by inhalation of particles smaller than 10 micrometres diameter (one micrometre is 1/25,000th), some dusts and vapours are the source of dermatitis and skin cancers.

When working conditions are unpleasant industry is faced with demands for high wages; when they lead to sickness or death heavy claims for compensation will follow. Self-interest, in addition to moral scruples and obligations under the Factory Acts, therefore encourages employers to provide good working conditions.

Recommended threshold limits, defined as concentrations to which people may be repeatedly exposed without harmful effects for toxic dusts, fumes and mists published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists are generally accepted in the United Kingdom. Statutory limits on emission of acid gases to the outside atmosphere are provided for in the Alkali Act, but the more usual requirement is for presumptive limits—that is, for the best practicable means of limitation.

The purposes of air cleaning in factories are three. First, the cleaning of the incoming air to protect processes and to maintain general cleanliness; second, the cleaning of air within a workroom to protect workers and to eliminate internally generated pollution; linked with this is the need to permit recirculation of air in order to reduce heating costs; third, to rid the effluent air of unpleasant or noxious materials which would lead to a public nuisance or health hazard. The standards required vary with the nature of the work being carried out and with the location of the factory.

Filters for cleaning the incoming air to remove local pollutants are usually composed of coarse fibrous materials, sometimes oil-wetted to improve the adhesion of particles to fibres. The inlets should be sited so that filters are as little exposed as possible to dusts, fumes and prevailing winds. Unless there is good reason for such a system it is commonly poorly maintained.

More care is exercised when the effects of dirt are visible and costly, as in paint spray shops. Here, in addition to ridding the air of particles larger than about five micrometres, the design must ensure an air velocity at the work level sufficient to remove odours and an

temperature high enough to avoid unpleasant draughts. In fermentation and in some electronics processes it is necessary to employ high-efficiency filters capable of removing particles of one micrometre diameter (approximately the size of some bacteria).

Before considering methods of cleaning the air of internally generated material attention should be paid to good housekeeping. Floors and walls should be smooth for easy cleaning and the clothing of workers exposed to dust should be smooth and free from pleats and folds. In the pottery industry Terylene protective clothing has been recommended for workers exposed to dusts producing pneumoconiosis.

Thought should also be given to improvements in a process; for example, grinding wheels of synthetic materials are replacing those of sandstone so that the dust emitted does not contain free silica, the cause of silicosis. It is desirable to place air cleaners or extract hoods close to the source of pollution; it is not good engineering to permit particles or vapours to spread into the plant and then to employ a large filtration system to purify the air.

Dust-producing processes should be grouped together if possible, with an adequate air-cleaning system, leaving the remainder of the workroom clear. When it is not easy or economic to clean air round the worker it may be necessary to provide a personal respirator. Although the past 10 years have seen considerable improvements in the design and comfort of masks, they are still unpopular with most workers.

The cleaning of process gases before passing them to a stack involves such a number of vapours and types and sizes of particles that each process must be considered separately. Problems extend from the removal of coarse dust in a gas flow of a few cubic metres a minute, as in a woodworking shop, to the cleaning of 10,000 cu metres a minute containing fine dust of acid mist.

Two illustrations of the variety of solutions will suffice. A particle of grit emitted from a boiler falls at about two metres a second and can be removed in a simple settling chamber. The sub-micron brown iron oxide particles from steel works furnaces and converters have negligible falling velocity and may travel hundreds of metres before reaching the ground; for efficient gas cleaning large electrostatic precipitators costing more than £100,000 are employed.

The oxygen requirements of a man at rest are satisfied by breathing at 15 litres a minute rising during heavy work to some 60 litres a min-

ute, and even in small rooms a fresh air supply of 10 litres a minute is sufficient to keep the carbon dioxide level below the threshold limit. The recommended flow of fresh air for each person in an air-conditioned factory, 300 litres a minute, therefore gives a more than adequate quantity for breathing.

For comfort the heat loss from the body must equal the metabolic rate of heat production. In simple terms the best conditions are those in which we are either unaware of the surrounding atmosphere or experience feelings of slight warmth and freshness of the inhaled air.

The rate of heat loss from the body depends on many other things, the air temperature and humidity, the rate of air movement and the mean temperature of the surroundings. An adult at rest generates about 100 watts increasing to 400 watts with heavy manual labour. For dissipation of the latter quantity the air temperature must be lower than that suitable for sedentary workers in air of average relative humidity; the suggested temperature for light work being 16.17°C and for heavy work 13°C. The figures can only be approximate, varying with age, race and usage.

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# Insulation too often an afterthought

by Edward Townsend

Investment in heating systems controls and building insulation, both domestic and industrial, in Britain is generally regarded as having been abysmally low.

Even with this year's startling rise in fuel prices, which have given heating bills far more significance particularly for companies operating large factories, there is little indication that many of them are prepared to spend money on obtaining the maximum fuel economy and reducing heat loss to the minimum.

Ironically, one of the main causes of increased costs, the energy crisis, should also have provided the impetus for higher investment in methods of heating it.

One leading heating control manufacturer reflected recently that government practice in Britain had been to provide incentives for industry to pursue socially or nationally beneficial investment policies, such as grants or industry to move to development areas, grants and allowances on capital equipment, and special grants under the Industry Act. Yet Government seems to have turned its face against any kind of investment

grant to stimulate energy conservation", he said. It is pointed out that in Ireland the Industrial Development Association provides grants up to 25 per cent for private sector investment in energy conservation research or installations. And there are undeniable and sometimes exceptional savings to be achieved in a well-insulated building properly served by good heating controls.

The tendency in Britain has been for buildings, particularly factories, to be constructed at the lowest possible cost. Heating systems used have therefore tended to be those with a low initial cost, but a steep operating cost based on previously cheap fuel.

The Insulation-Glazing Association clearly believes that English companies have been short-sighted in not using readily effective insulation techniques and materials. It says that insulation standards for new buildings in England and Wales are lower than those of Scotland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, North America and Russia.

Insulation is too often an afterthought, and its expense that could be considerably less if it was

found in areas of necessity, but there are so many manufacturers unaware that their process or product could be improved by the use of air conditioning. Such is the opportunity.

An attraction for the user can be found in the ease and simplicity of installation which the advent of packaged equipment and systems has brought about. No longer need a building be torn apart to accommodate a complex plant. Site work is reduced; there is greater efficiency in selection and design, and application procedures have been speeded up.

The term "packaged equipment" is used loosely, as is much of the terminology of the air conditioning trade; huge liquid chillers with capacities of many thousands of tons of refrigeration are so described, as are small room air conditioners. But the correct application of the term is probably to be found in complete systems.

These comprise factory-matched refrigeration cycle and air moving components, performance which is factory set and engineered and factory-made assemblies of one or more finished cabinets designed to be installed in the field, leaving only electrical and, where relevant, water connections to be made.

Heat loss from machines and processes, for example, also provides a challenge in the conservation of energy. It has been estimated in the United States that potential energy savings could be between 10 and 15 per cent as a result of good plant insulation.

If a similar figure were applied to British industry's energy consumption, experts guess that, translated into oil terms, a saving to the nation of up to 500,000 barrels of oil a day could be achieved.

Meanwhile, developments in the insulating and control sector continue. A new type of waterproof insulation, for instance, has provided the opportunity to insulate buildings from the outside more simply, with the important additional advantage of lack of disruption to production.

On the control side a new device, the Optimum Start Control System, developed

by Honeywell, has produced some interesting results in government buildings. The system, a mini-computer technique which measures daily temperature conditions and calculates a suitable time for switching on the heating, was installed before the start of last year's heating season in 306 buildings with a fuel cost of more than £1,000 a year.

The capital cost of each installation was £1,500, and the total £459,000. Annual savings at 1972-73 prices were later estimated to total £262,000. This means that the initial cost should be recovered in two years, although rising fuel prices will tend to reduce the period. A further 800 public buildings are being converted and the annual saving in fuel is expected to amount to £150,000.

The device is fitted into existing heating systems and measures inside and outside temperatures, the capacity of the heating system and the thermal characteristics of the building. From these it calculates the best possible moment to "throw the switch" so that when people arrive for work the heat is at just the right level, and it turns off the system as early as possible at the end of the working day.

# Industry can benefit by controlled conditions

by Terry O'Gorman

Director, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning

Political and economic developments of the past year have done no service to the prospects for air conditioning. The lucrative opportunities afforded by a heavy office building programme of recent years are decreasing because of government restrictions on certain areas of development.

The promise of the wide residential market has been shattered, as much by restraints set upon the promotional activities of the previously enthusiastic and market-building Electricity Council as by consumer cuts.

The much-vaunted City Street or small commercial market has too well stood a two-year promotional and sales barrage, and remains to be breached in happier economic times.

These temporary setbacks have not reduced the air conditioning industry to misery, but they have served to put a brake on its fast growth pattern of the past five years.

Nevertheless, areas of immediate promise remain. The computer industry has decided the air conditioning business with its bread and butter for many years, and presumably will continue to do so. There are hopes for the prospects offered by existing building refurbishment programmes, and there is industrial air conditioning.

A survey of about three years ago established the industrial market as being about 38 per cent of the whole, with the differential set for greater disparity in favour of the large commercial premises business, thanks to the buoyancy of property development at that time. Present circumstances should lead to an increase of the industrial percentage, particularly if the air conditioning industry looks to the industrial market as an area to be exploited, rather than as a temporary expedient until the commercial sector recovers.

Most industrial air conditioning requirements are

found in areas of necessity, but there are so many manufacturers unaware that their process or product could be improved by the use of air conditioning. Such is the opportunity.

An attraction for the user can be found in the ease and simplicity of installation which the advent of packaged equipment and systems has brought about. No longer need a building be torn apart to accommodate a complex plant. Site work is reduced; there is greater efficiency in selection and design, and application procedures have been speeded up.

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trade; huge liquid chillers with capacities of many thousands of tons of refrigeration are so described, as are small room air conditioners. But the correct application of the term is probably to be found in complete systems.

These comprise factory-matched refrigeration cycle and air moving components, performance which is factory set and engineered and factory-made assemblies of one or more finished cabinets designed to be installed in the field, leaving only electrical and, where relevant, water connections to be made.

Even more attractive to the industrialist is the heat

reclaim concept. The mechanics of providing a cooling function necessarily produce heat, formerly, as a general rule, rejected to atmosphere and now sometimes added to the heat produced by office or factory equipment, lighting and people. This heat can be redirected to warm or heat cold areas as required. Many systems allow for its conservation until needed.

Some of the more important advances in the provision of controlled environments have arisen from the needs of high technology in seeking special conditions for the manufacture, assembly and testing of "critical" products.

Avionics provides an example. Covering the production of precise and sometimes complex equipment and systems used in controlling the flight of manned and unmanned aircraft, this industry must be meticulous in its production and testing techniques and in the facilities required for carrying them out. Thousands of lives depend upon it.

An early application for air conditioning was found in textiles where the temperature and humidity have a critical effect on product quality. An instance is found in spinning cotton. Unless the humidity is absolutely correct, there can be heavy losses of fibre into the atmosphere as well as a reduction in yarn strength which, in its turn, will cause many broken ends in the subsequent weaving process.

Aluminium and aluminium alloy sheet, plate, extruded sections and other forms, for end users to turn into products is carried out under high temperatures with cranes carrying pre-heated ingots from "soaking" pits to conveyor lines. The crane driver has to be protected from the intense heat generated. Air conditioning provides the answer, maintaining crane cabin temperatures at about 70°F, well under half the usual ambient temperature.

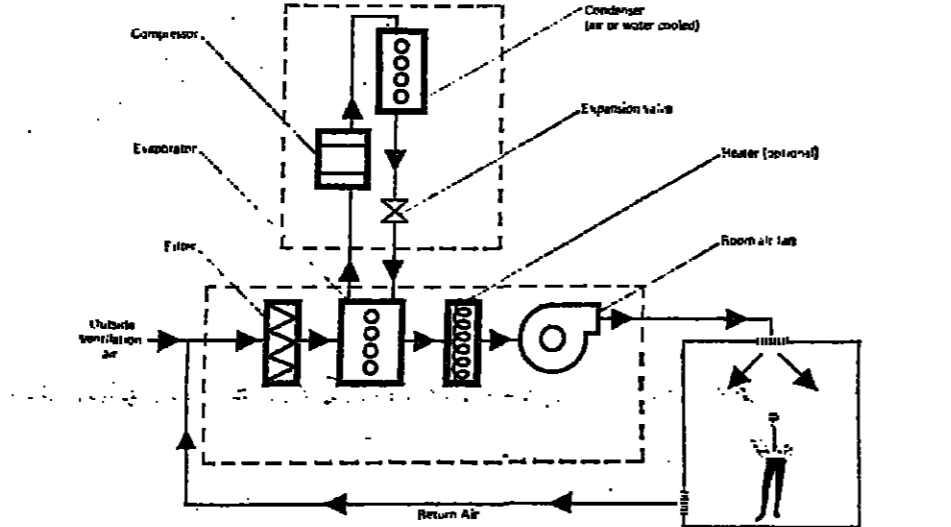
In the tobacco industry, moisture control is an important consideration. In conditions of high humidity the tobacco takes in moisture from the air, so increasing product weight. The manufacturer requires the highest possible moisture content without overstepping legal weight limits. The close control necessary can be achieved only by air conditioning.

Magnetic tape for computer peripheral applications is a good example of a product which must be manufactured under stringently controlled conditions. Because of the nature of the product itself, the materials used in its production and the clean environment within which the final products must be supplied to the customer, the environment in which they are made must be dust free and subject to the closest temperature and humidity control.

Although many, somewhat crude attempts were made before the dawn of the twentieth century to control internal environments, it was not until shortly before the First World War that Dr Willis H. Carrier established the principles that brought recognition of air conditioning as a branch of engineering, as well as a science. These principles provide the basis of the discipline today.

Dr Carrier, now acknowledged as the father of air conditioning, would be gratified to see its use and application so heavy and widespread.

It is interesting to note that it was in industry that air conditioning grew and developed with the worldwide industrial expansion of the past 50 years, and that, in these economically depressed 1970s, it could well be industry that will keep the British air conditioning business alive, and provide the base for its eventual return to fast growth.



The layout of an air-conditioning system, whether employing an air or water-cooled condenser.

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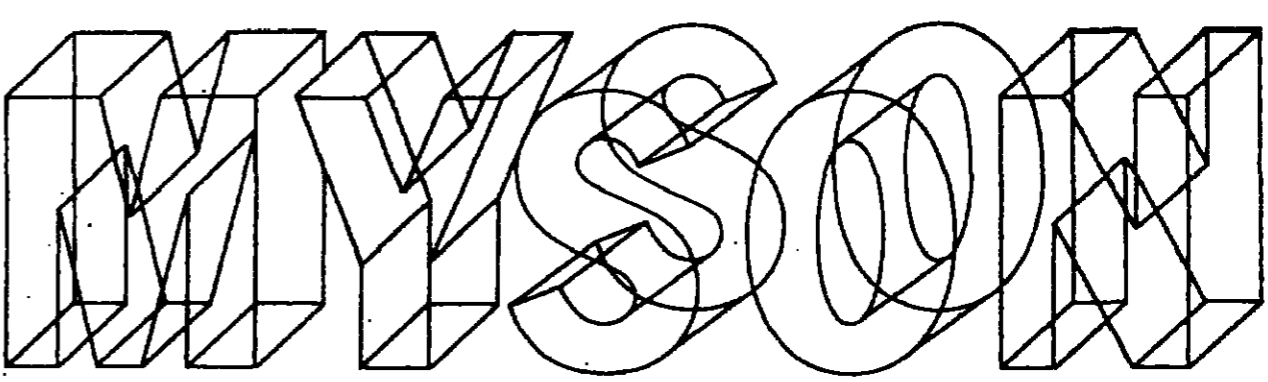
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# One town, one chimney: can it happen here?

Norman Jenkins

Fluidized bed combustion could well close the gap in design planning for the one town, one chimney, concept already a reality in Sweden where 98 per cent of the potential are subscribers to the district heating scheme of Västerås.

Cheap gas turbines, unless using a fluid bed-prepared gas for fuel, need either diesel steam turbines or diesel engines but that is of no account in combined heat and power generating plant where all the heat can be used in balance. More efficient than any of these is the combination of gas turbine with steam turbine, as a producer of electricity where the balance required puts the emphasis on power.

One town, one chimney, is a concept that our planners know virtually nothing about. Even the Rothschild think-tank report ignores any such possibility although, to be fair, it does say that by AD 2000 four million people can be connected to district heating.

It is a simple extrapolation from a total energy power station, such as the one at Aldershot, supplying limited heat and power for one industry, to a larger one to supply several industries on a factory estate near by. By simple expansion it is possible to serve the dormitory areas with heat distributed through insulated underground mains, and electricity by cables. The more diverse the industries and the more semi-industrial plants that are supplied the better. The town's bed combustion, the much lower temperature, in spite of the poorest coals or residual oils, preventing emission of NOX while SO<sub>2</sub> is fixed in the bed during combustion.

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The significance of this should not be overlooked. There really need not be a link with the grid, no ugly transmission towers, no large derelict areas of sub-station wire and none of the losses associated with raising and lowering voltage. The emission from a single flue can easily be controlled, to a minute fraction of that from multiple chimneys.

There are some apparent problems. One is the alleged compulsory acceptance of services, possibly eliminating all choice. With sewage and cold water, telephone and other services presenting a series of established municipal obligations why should anyone object to piped hot water as yet another metered service?

If, indeed, it is metered at all. Piped hot water before the 1973 energy crisis was enjoyed on average by Britain's 300 or so district heating schemes, serving about a million people, at £1.25 to £1.50 a week. Heat is vastly cheaper than electricity. Some scheme administrators find it cheaper overall to supply heat as part of the rent; others believe it is only justice to make the user pay according to consumption.

Industry must pay according to use and, fortunately, there are fully-integrated meters available which can measure heat flow accurately. They are, however, quite expensive. Domestic metering is done on another fair basis, that can at least differentiate between economic and wasteful users.

Neither the distribution of heat nor the one town, one chimney concept is new. Both are tried and well developed. If we believe what global experts in geophysics and oil exploration tell us, there will be no more fossil fuel (except

coal) in AD2000, recent discoveries notwithstanding; and between now and then there will be a deadly scramble for supplies.

We have every right to believe it and we should; no such resources are irreplaceable and none should be wasted. Between now and the real crunch we have perhaps just enough time to build our defences. The time to disaster is shortening rapidly with no margin for mistakes or second thoughts. Total energy techniques give us proved methods that, once we make the decision, can save us more than half the fuel we now use to generate electricity, and also provide piped heat in balanced energy production.

Total energy gives us all the heat and power we need for half the fuel. We need build no more giant central stations. Nuclear will come all in good time. Piped heat and insulated mains will never be redundant. This is the one technique that will never be obsolete. Nuclear fission or fusion; microwaves from outer space or tropical farming of the babassu nut—none of these, nor any of the unknowns, need hold back investment in total energy. We have time left only to build on the basis of what we know will work.

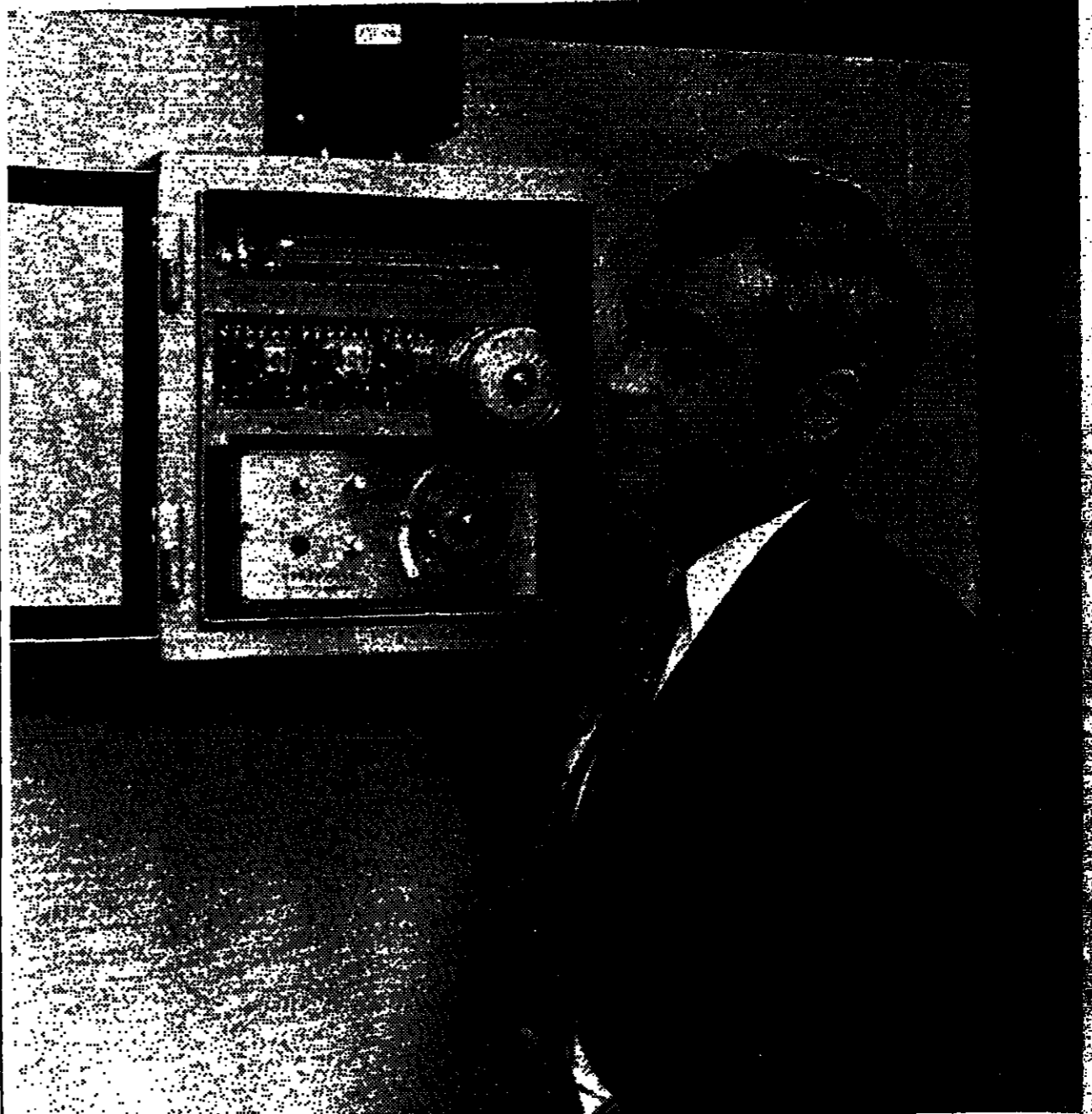
But what may hold us back is the £6,000m vested interest of the electrical industry. None of its proponents will willingly give way and allow the distribution of heat its two-to-one priority. Painlessly, we go rid of the Gas Council when it had had its day. We shall never set our priorities to rights until we determine the fate of the Electricity Council and in its place set up another body to choose between heat and power. Essentially we must have an Energy Council.

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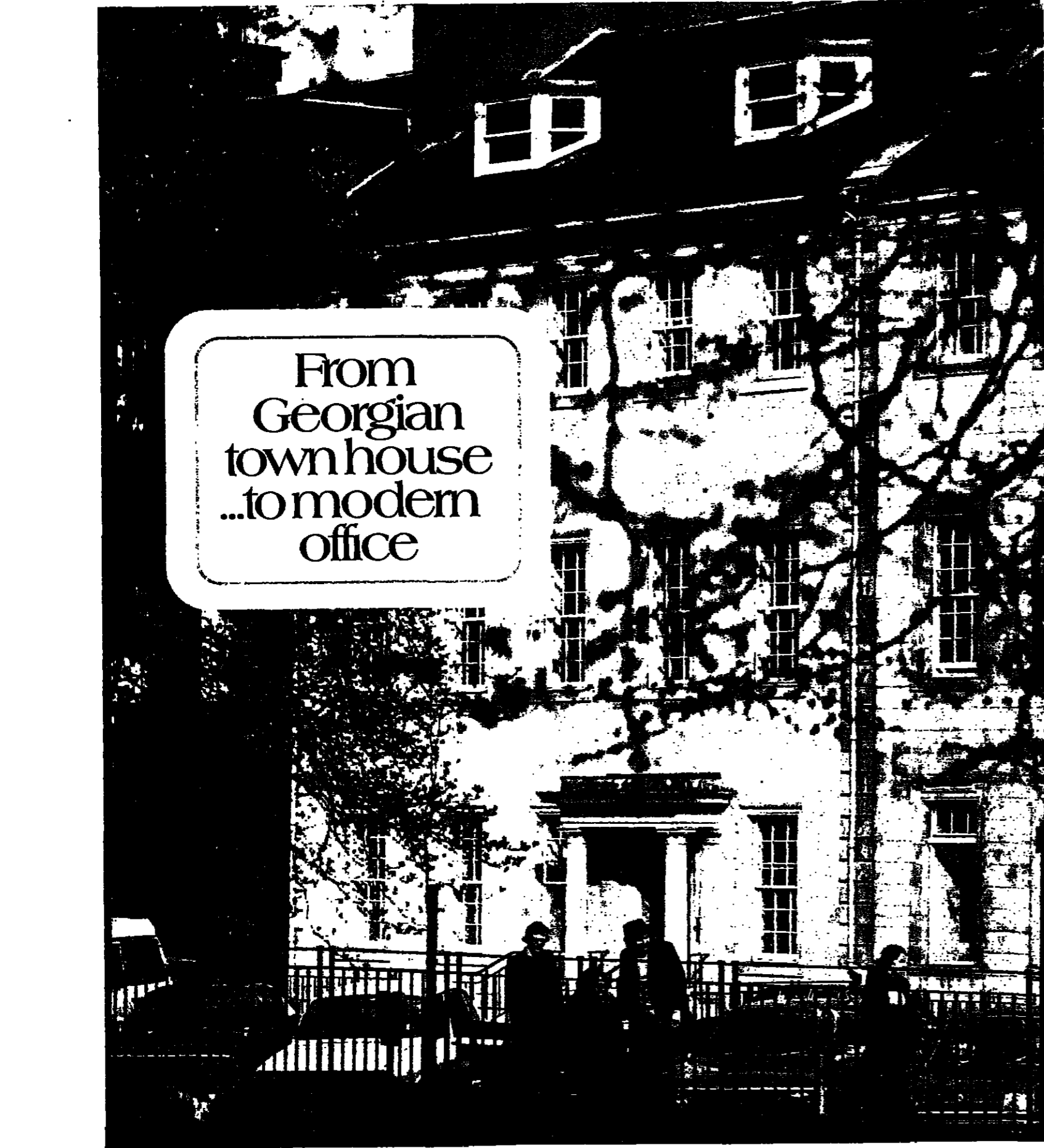
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Mr Bruce Jackson, inventor of a heating system controller, with one of his installations. Fuel savings averaging 25 per cent have been recorded in government office buildings as a result of fitting the controller on existing heating systems.



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## Steam has a place in big installations

by Peter MacEwan, editor, Power and Works Engineering

Few engineers planning new heating would choose a steam system unless there was a primary use for it in some other process. But boiler plant sometimes has to be replaced in an existing and otherwise satisfactory steam system.

The advantages of steam for space heating lie in its self-distributing capability, its capacity for rapid heat transfer and a constant temperature for a given pressure. Disadvantages are a greater maintenance requirement, a higher initial cost for the system and greater running costs. In general, greater engineering difficulties are encountered in the planning and execution of a steam-heated system and, although there are also problems peculiar to hot water as a heating medium, this is usually a simpler system to design, install and operate.

However, for very large installations, where the pumping costs to circulate hot water could be significant, where the maximum temperature requirements fall outside the capability of hot water (350°F is about the upper practical limit) and where the size of the undertaking would, in any case, require a skilled engineering staff, a case can be made for a steam plant.

Hot water generators differ from boilers which are designed to raise steam. First, there is no need to provide a steam space above the water level and the hot water generator can, therefore, be made smaller for an equivalent heat output. Second, the operating pressure is frequently much lower than that of a steam boiler and the temperature of the water is also usually lower. Although not hermetically sealed, the system is closed.

Perhaps the most popular picture of a hot water generator is that of the cast iron sectional boiler for tra-

ditional central heating, using mostly low pressure hot water systems but capable also of accommodating medium pressures, which make them suitable for quite tall buildings and, consequently, high heads of water (one foot of water head is approximately equivalent to 1½ per sq in pressure).

Such boilers were originally intended for firing with solid fuel, coke or coal nuts and then were adapted to burn oil or gas. Indeed, many current designs appear to be adaptations of these earlier forms of solid fuel fired boilers. Cast iron is fundamentally an economical form of construction and the sectional design of these hot water generators enables them to be installed in inaccessible places.

Nevertheless, the cost of erection is considerable and combustion conditions may be affected by air infiltration between the sections. For these reasons and because of developments in steel fabrication techniques, the modern packaged hot water generator, made from steel, has become popular in recent years.

These steel hot water generators are designed for oil or gas firing and can be of either the fire tube or water tube type.

In the fire tube system the water is contained in a cylindrical shell through which passes the furnace tube, in which radiant heat is transmitted to the water, and several passes of return tubes which extract convective heat from the combustion gases.

A water tube hot water generator employs a design in which the water is contained inside tubes and the fire and products of combustion are on the outside.

Steam boilers are designed on similar principles, the differences being in the requirement for a steam space and in the different pattern of water circulation. A hot water generator relies on a pump to circulate water through it and around the system, while the release of steam bubbles in a boiler causes violent agitation of the water and ensures its circulation. Sizes range from about 50,000 British thermal units per hour (domestic size) to many millions of Btu's per hour. The smaller sizes are invariably catered for by cast iron models while for

the largest sizes water tube units would be used.

Although hot water generators may appear to be simple units to operate when compared with steam boilers, there are several important factors in their design which must be taken into account if serious trouble is to be avoided.

The first concerns the pattern of water circulation within the generator. Unless adequate steps are taken to prevent it, stratification of water will occur so that hot water will be at the top of the generator and cold water will remain at the bottom. In a cylindrical (shell) unit, this will cause the vessel to "hog" or bend like a banana with disastrous consequences, leakage invariably resulting. It is prudent, therefore, to explore this design feature when choosing a hot water unit.

A further important operational factor concerns the temperature differential between the heating surfaces at the back of the generator and the exit flue gases. It may happen—particularly on low rates of firing—that the temperature of the metal surfaces falls below the dew-point of the flue gases. If the fuel happens to contain a proportion of sulphur, as in oil or coal, sulphuric acid will be produced which will attack the metal and cause rapid corrosion. It is important for the boilermaker to design his plant to reduce this tendency.

Alternative fuels for hot water or steam boilers are almost entirely confined to oil, gas and coal, the latter suffering a considerable decline during the past decade and now finding favour only where the site is close to a coal mine and transport costs are low or where the choice of fuel is influenced by political decisions.

However, there are some excellent coal-fired units on the market, which can boast thermal efficiency comparable with the best oil and gas-fired heaters. Their disadvantage of a higher capital cost should be viewed in the light of related running costs—bearing in mind that most industrial boilers consume their capital equivalent in fuel several times in a year.

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# THE PUBLIC MORALITY

Well before the election, and therefore before the leadership of the Conservative party had become an immediate issue, Sir Keith Joseph was pondering a series of political speeches in which he would reassess Conservative principles and attitudes in the context of the day. His speech at Preston on inflation, unemployment and the money supply was one of the series. His speech at Birmingham on "the family and civilized values" is another.

The second of these speeches does not possess the intellectual rigour of the first, but it has other virtues. It challenges the primacy that politicians have awarded to economics. This is not the best moment to make that challenge effective, just when the economy of this state and the international system in which it is enmeshed are in danger of spinning out of control. But the grounds on which the challenge is based are of permanent importance: that "the economic situation is not an independent variable"; it reflects the condition of political life and of opinion; and these in turn are associated with the personal morality prevalent in society at the time. Sir Keith Joseph's strictures on prevailing attitudes in these matters are exceedingly severe—*moribus antiquis staret Roma*. One has the feeling of being addressed now by the elder and not by the younger Agnew. But the precise, decadent fashions in which he paints, and their attendant consequences in social distemper, is plainly recognizable.

Sir Keith Joseph is also prepared to call in question some of the most securely entrenched policy assumptions of the times.

That is also a political virtue, though not one that is automatically rewarded with the laurels of leadership.

Whatever we may have thought fifteen years or so back, it is our right and duty to question, in the light of experience, the rapid expansion of the universities, and the belief that by increasing the number of undergraduates we necessarily multiply the benefit either to the young people concerned or to the nation.

That needs saying, not as a prelude to turning off the tap of higher education, but in order to draw from the requirement that fresh justification be given for the programme better-considered objectives for it and better-fashioned means of achieving them.

These virtues of his speech do not conceal its flaws. About one of them there has already been a hullabaloo. Sir Keith Joseph's brief excursus into eugenics was bound to raise the roof since he introduced into it distinctions of social class. If, however, attention is paid to what he had to say on the subject and not to the infelicities included in his manner of saying it, very little divides Sir Keith Joseph's interrogative advocacy of more active contraceptive services from all those who have been arguing on social grounds for the public extension of these services. Both he and they are saying that a high proportion of "unwanted children" become a social burden in one way or another. So it is ironical to find among the first

to denounce Sir Keith Joseph some of those who have been calling most insistently for the sort of measures he suggests.

A more serious weakness of the argument in his speech arises from its character as a party political harangue. The constellation of trends, moral fashions and self-indulgences which he denounces under the general heading of "permissiveness" he associates causally with the theory and practice of socialism, and that is a very large jump to make, and only the politically captive will make it with him unseem. The ubiquity and prevalence in western society of the attitudes to which he takes exception suggest that they are of more diffused origin than can be explained by the minority political cult of socialism.

Certainly there is a case to answer to Sir Keith Joseph's charge that "the socialist method would take away from the family and its members the responsibilities [for education, health, saving for old age, housing] which give it cohesion", and that personal morality would thereby be affected. But the changes in personal morality and thence in the public character of society which policies of that sort might be expected to make have to be examined with some care before they can reasonably be used for the wholesale condemnation of socialism from a moral point of view. It is not evident that encouragement of "permissiveness" is one of those changes. After all, in the most socialist countries, the "people's democracies", authority is least indulgent towards what is here complained of.

# A LIFT FOR SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

The first breakthrough in Soviet-American relations for more than two years, and the first for President Ford, has been signalled by Senator Jackson's agreeing to modify his controversial amendment to the Trade Reform Act. It all goes well the Soviet Union will now get the most-favoured-nation treatment which has been locked by Congress for two years. It will get easier credits and credit guarantees which should do a lot for long-term contracts with American firms.

Trade between the two countries should therefore increase faster than it is already doing, and political relations could improve, but the immediate significance of the announcement is that the Soviet Union appears to have bargained an internal political concession for the trade concessions. For the reason why Senator Jackson read to let the Bill go through that he has received assurances on Dr Kissinger that the Soviet Union will allow emigration to cease and will stop harassing Soviet citizens who apply.

Needless to say, the Soviet Union has not made any public commitment. In fact only last week Mr Brezhnev told the United States-Soviet Trade and Economic Council: "Any attempts to make conditional the development of trade and economic relations by putting demands on the Soviet Union on questions which have no connexion with

the trade and economic field and which fall completely within the domestic competence of states are utterly irrelevant and unacceptable."

It seems unlikely that the Soviet Union will take a different line in public. No state likes to be told how to run its internal affairs, and the Soviet Union is particularly touchy on the subject. Yet clearly some understanding has been reached, and the Soviet Government knows that the Jackson amendment still reserves for Congress the power to withdraw the concession if it feels that the Soviet Union is not keeping to the understanding.

Almost certainly the main reason why the Soviet Union has been willing to allow even more emigration than it allows already is that it regards its political and economic relations with the United States as more important than almost anything else. It needs these relations because it needs international stability both to avoid dangerous and expensive confrontations and to concentrate on its own social and economic development. It also needs American technology to modernize its industry and to help in the exploitation of its vast resources.

It has also found that it can tolerate a lot of Jewish emigration without any threat to its internal security. In fact the emigration of Jews is probably not unpopular in some areas of Soviet life. But this does not mean that the west can always

bank on negotiating for internal changes in the Soviet Union. It certainly cannot expect changes that would really threaten internal security, for that has an even higher priority than relations with America. It must also be realized that if détente is to make any sense it must be to the advantage of both sides. It must help to stabilize world peace and to foster mutually beneficial trade and interdependence. Hence the Soviet Union is not wholly in the position of a *demandeur* to whom conditions can be dictated. The west also stands to gain from détente and must therefore calculate its demands with care, and with concern for their realism.

Nevertheless, the example of the Jackson Amendment is valid to the extent that it demonstrates the existence of a real and often valuable relationship between international agreements and internal policies. Western public opinion will not endorse east-west cooperation if it is sufficiently aroused by the denial of human rights in the Soviet Union, while even in the Soviet system there are political forces which could react if pressed too hard—it is not impossible to imagine some equivalent of the Jackson Amendment in the Soviet Politburo. But even at a more general level cooperation is bound to be affected by the extent to which the values of the two sides and their views of the world are not identical but at least compatible.

# David Wood

# Mr Powell's return from the wilderness

A return of Mr Enoch Powell to House of Commons would have a political and parliamentary importance of more than personal importance whenever it happened. But Westminster resurrection looks a portent when it coincides with leadership crisis in the Conservative Party involving Mr Heath and philosophy and policies that his critics say he has compromised over eight months in the wilderness. Powell comes back tomorrow to House of Commons to find his speeches fulfilled: a Conservative Party for a new man with an old, old message. For Mr Powell it must be that all his labours of the past years have been a preparation for this hour, after all he did not only predict the event; he spared himself nothing in toiling to ensure it, in circumstances of vasty woe, he makes his return to Westminster as a time when he may mortal blows at Mr Heath with any hope that he can himself edit. "I was born a Tory and I die a Tory", Mr Powell has said, and there is a strong number of Conservatives in outside Parliament who feel they know exactly what he means. He happens also to be a Tory advised electors to vote Labour, but there are some Conservative and candidates who are less ardent with the ditch he will in than the one he is prepared to die in.

of the misjudgment or the quixotry of his precipitate resignation Conservative member for Wol-

verhampton, South-West, last February and his decision to vote Labour, Mr Powell presumably wanted it to be understood that he was no longer wished to be regarded as a member of the Conservative Party. Conservative Central Office keeps no central registry of membership, so that there can be no certainty. Possibly one or more of the several constituency associations in the Conservative Party retain him as their figurehead president. Certainly, now that he comes back to the Commons as a member of the Unofficial Ulster Unionist Coalition for South Down he will not automatically take the Conservative whip or be a member of the 1922 committee, the constituency for the election of any successor to Mr Heath. To help in destroying Mr Heath, as it turns out, he had to destroy himself.

Mark you, Mr Powell's self-exclusion from Conservative politics need not be permanent. For 50 years Ulster Unionist MPs at Westminster formed part and parcel of the Conservative Party, delivering their block of votes in Commons divisions in all seasons. Under Mr Whitlaw's regime, as proconsul in Northern Ireland there was a mutual disengagement: Conservative Party managers wearied of pressures that sometimes seemed to amount to blackmail, and the Ulster Unionists felt the handslap of Protestant votes when they shared any of the responsibility for Northern Ireland policies. Yet, once the Conservatives had lost office in February, attempts began on both sides to revive the historic relationship. Conservatives needed votes in Commons divisions; Ulster Unionists, official or unofficial, needed friends.

Conservatives still need Commons votes, not only the new House forming tomorrow but in any future House where an increasingly English party requires a broader base, and the Ulster Unionists still need friends. There might be circumstances, then, in which Mr Powell could, under a new Conservative leader, build a bridge between his past and his present; and once again he would be in the mainstream of Conservative politics, with a path to

the front bench opening up to him. It is a possible prospectus, though not yet probable. One hindrance would certainly be the resistance of virtually the whole Shadow Cabinet and a majority of Conservative MPs, under Mr Heath or any other leader, to a retreat pell-mell from the Heath Administration's policies on Northern Ireland. As bridge-builder, Mr Powell would be bound to ask too high a price for a return to Commons votes; if he asked for a lower price, his weakness as an Ulster Unionist would be quickly exposed.

That weakness is surely an element in Mr Powell's new situation. Nobody who saw on television the grim and worried faces of Mr and Mrs Powell towards the end of the count at South Down could doubt that they were crestfallen. Mr Powell had offered himself to Ulster not only as the most influential demagogue of his day but also as the only substantial politician in Ulster's service for a full generation. Though they did not spurn him, their gratitude was hedged by a reduced majority.

Now is his status unqualified in the reckoning of his parliamentary colleagues from Ulster. Last week the Rev Ian Paisley was insistently on the telephone pressing for Mr Rees, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to meet the representative leaders of the Ulster Unionist coalition. He mentioned Mr William West (no longer an MP), Mr William Craig, and himself, but did not breathe the name of Mr Powell. There were (shall we say?) Labour Ministers who drew an inference. Mr Powell is with the Ulster Unionists, yet not for the time being of them.

Nevertheless, at Westminster a portent he must be. With his Privy Councillor's privilege, he will not need to be a group leader to catch the Speaker's eye; and once again, deservedly, the House will fill to hear the only classical Conservative orator of our time. What good he may do for Ulster remains to be seen. What formative effect he may have on the Conservative Party, in its present neurosis, may be easily imagined.

# Labour's policy for industry

From the Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry. Sir, I found today's letter (October 18) from Mr Norman Atkinson and six other Members of Parliament deeply depressing. How many times do we have to explain that to allow companies to alter more of their earnings to finance further growth and investment scarcely amounts to asking for a subsidy from public funds? It is this basic misunderstanding which lies at the heart of the Labour Party's proposals for future state intervention in industry.

To take the points specifically raised by Mr Atkinson's letter: 1 At no time has the CBI pressed the Government for unconditional and centrally subsidized loans distributed through commercial banks. It has always advocated relaxation of price and profit controls and for a more realistic level of corporate taxation in a period of high inflation and low growth—in other words for industry to have the chance to earn higher profits and retain more of the profits it does earn. This is quite different from a subsidy or from an "injection of consumers' and taxpayers' money into industry" as the contrary, at the moment the consumer is being subsidized at the expense of industry's ability to invest and provide jobs for the future. Equally Government is at present enjoying a revenue from the profits tax paper profits of stock appreciation.

2 Although it is true that some sectors of industry have been harder hit than others and by no means all companies are short of cash, the fact that some companies are short of cash is not a reason to argue that something has to be done very quickly. We believe that selective assistance would be administratively cumbersome and would frequently miss the most important targets. By and large industry today is not so badly off as it is made out to be. It is not interdependent that no one sector can be isolated from what is happening elsewhere. Mr Atkinson as usual exaggerates the market power of the major multinational companies. Reports we are getting show that his colleagues are talking of small as affected by cash shortages and are cutting back on investment and indeed current production and jobs.

3 CBI believes the Labour Government's proposals for a National Enterprise Board and for the state to take over large firms and, more important, irrelevant to the problem today. Even the White Paper (The Regeneration of British Industry) accepts that planning agreements could only be brought in slowly and with the cooperation of private industry. We are talking about a critical situation which must be alleviated in the next few weeks.

4 Obviously CBI would not wish to propose anything which would make the acceptance of voluntary pay restraint more difficult—and in this context we have welcomed the main principles of the TIC guidelines to wage negotiations. However, we do not believe that the effects of removing price controls would be nearly as serious as might be expected. Our calculations and consultations suggest that the total abolition of price control would add

less than 2 per cent to the retail price index over the next 12 months.

5 Finally, I can only ask Mr Atkinson to read your Economic Editor's very clear exposition today both of the scale of industry's current needs and of the CBI's present position.

Yours faithfully,  
CAMPBELL ADAMSON, Director-General, Confederation of British Industry, 21 Torrhill Street, SW1, October 18.

From Professor D. R. Middleton. Sir, In describing the possible injection of £3,000 million a year as "public subsidy of private enterprise at a rate of £8 millions a day", Mr Norman Atkinson and comrades appear to be forgetting that private enterprise are already subsidizing government spending to a far greater extent, by paying about £3,000 million a year in corporation tax and another £3,000 million a year in employers' national insurance contributions, quite apart from many other taxes.

The record of the nationalized industries since the war has been financially so disastrous that it seems strange for anyone to advocate extending nationalization to promote "our economic success through the rest of this decade". Since 1948 the nationalized industries have cost the country more than £2,000 million in capital employed averaging about £20,000 million. This represents a massive waste of resources; and if the nationalized sector were expanded, subsidizing its operations would become an even greater burden on the remaining private enterprises.

Where does the government get funds with which to subsidize industry? Assuming that we are agreed on ruling out the printing press as a source of funds, there are three possible sources: taxes from taxpayers, revenues received by government monopolies from consumers, or borrowing from domestic or foreign lenders. Which of these are Mr Norman Atkinson and his colleagues advocating: higher taxes, higher government monopoly prices, or further borrowing?

My own proposed solution to our economic problems is laissez faire, which I take to include widespread nationalization of the state monopolies, large reductions in taxes. Implemented over a fairly long transition period, this would leave consumers free to spend a far greater proportion of their own earnings as they themselves choose. The competitive process of the voluntary market economy would lead to the employment of resources according to individuals' wishes, not according to the coercive directions of politicians. We must remember that it is not the free market system that is now in difficulties, but the system of government interference with the free market.

Yours faithfully,  
D. R. MYDDELTON, Professor of Finance and Accounting, Cranfield School of Management, Cranfield, Bedford, October 18.

# Voting system changes

From Mr F. F. Mayer. Sir, Although I fully agree that the most important task of the newly elected Government is to overcome the economic crisis, I still believe that closely related to this objective is a change in the electoral system. I believe that the people in this country are no longer voting for the specific outstanding man but more for the party he represents and which offers a specific solution to their general problems.

The fact that in spite of the February election the Liberal Party still gained over 18 per cent of the vote demonstrates that 18 per cent of the British people favour this party well knowing, however, from previous experience, that their votes most probably are lost due to the present electoral system. The following table shows how the picture would have looked if no votes had been lost:

Party	Per cent of votes	No. of seats	Prop. of total seats	Variance
Conservative	31.8	276	204	-72
Labour	39.5	312	250	+62
Liberal	13.0	111	100	+11
Other	15.7	13	14	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>0</b>

The other table shows how unrepresentative the actual distribution of seats is:

Party	Per cent of votes	No. of seats	Prop. of total seats
Conservative	31.8	276	20.4%
Labour	39.5	312	23.3%
Liberal	13.0	111	8.3%
Other	15.7	13	1.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There are, of course, many other systems possible besides proportional representation, such as having the votes counted in the constituency which gain the highest number of votes to be the only candidates in a second election, should none of the candidates in the first election have gained more than 50 per cent of the votes.

I truly believe that this subject is of the utmost importance and that serious attention should be paid to it by everyone who can contribute ideas and thoughts on changing the electoral system. If one should decide to take the opinion of the British people by a referendum, it is this subject that should be chosen rather than whether or not Britain should remain a member of the E.C.M.C.

Very truly yours,  
F. F. MAYER,  
4 Kingsmere Road, SW19, October 16.

# Research on hares

From Mr David Kershaw. Sir, I read with interest your Science report (October 15) on the work of Dr Lincoln, of Liverpool University, in Norfolk, though it seems strange that he should have had to kill some 295 and 460 hares just to tell us that they like mating in the Spring.

May we expect soon to read a Science report on how his activities upset the ecological balance of the area in question?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID KERSHAW,  
70, Hurlingham Court,  
Ranelagh Gardens, SW6.

# Oak-planting admiral

From Mr N. L. Stewart. Sir, Lord Collingwood's oak planting was better rewarded than Mr Walker (October 15) allows. His trees mature to provide the necessary non-magnetic material for the large force of minesweepers constructed of wood in the early fifties, when we found ourselves facing a strong mine threat. This threat remains: the ships continue to serve the Royal Navy well and have performed a mass of tasks outstandingly. I am, Sir, etc.,  
N. L. STEWART,  
Meon Lea,  
Droghda,  
Nr Southampton,  
October 15.

# The Criterion Theatre

From Mrs Renée Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton, North-East. Sir, On October 21 the Westminster City Council will be considering the planning application submitted by Trust Houses Forte for the redevelopment of the Criterion site. Their decision is vital to the future of the Criterion Theatre and it is hoped that the city councillors will realize that the theatre is a problem, as the closure of this unique and historic theatre for an unspecified period, which could be years, would be disastrous and the fear of theatre people is that the Criterion would be lost to drama, not only during the period of redevelopment, but permanently. For, although Westminster have expressed their intent that this building should be maintained as a live theatre, this town has such a wide interpretation in law that there can be no guarantee that the Criterion's policy will remain that of a traditional playhouse, to which it is so well suited.

The building at stake is not a derelict structure but a working theatre which, despite its enduring Victorian idiosyncrasies, functions and functions well, under a family management which has run it for nearly a hundred years and wishes to continue to run it. There would have been no thought of demolishing and rebuilding the backstage areas were it not for the developers' desire to make available yet more commercial office space in central London. Their plans show no significant improvements to the theatre and it could indeed be considered a retrograde step to place dressing rooms, as they do, at sub-basement level.

In his letter of October 12 Mr John Gale, President of the Society of West End Theatre Managers, spoke of the grave concern of all branches of the theatre industry. That this concern is indeed universal in the theatre is clearly indicated by the fact that it is shared by the 17 affiliates of the Theatres Advisory Council, all of which are national organizations.

Yours faithfully,  
RENEE SHORT, Chairman, Theatres Advisory Council, 9 Fitzroy Square, W1.

From Mr Stephen Fry. Sir, It is up to the Westminster City Council to interpret their planning powers to include the preservation of live theatre of a distinguished variety in Central London as a unique Central London amenity. It is up to them to fight for their right to do this, not to wash their hands of the matter on the basis that it is a landlord/tenant problem, as the chairman of the Council's planning committee seemed to do in his letter in your columns on Saturday.

The individual members of the Council can, by their vote at the decisive meeting on Monday night, still affect the outcome. If fully informed, they will not allow a scheme involving preservation of both listed buildings—which, as the theatre occupies both, would automatically ensure continuity of responsible live theatre—or at least insist most firmly that conditions made under Section 52 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 require Forte absolutely to ensure both tenure and viable rent for a management certified by the Theatres Advisory Council (say) to be responsible and reliably inclined to provide live theatre of at least the same distinguished quality as the present management.

The City Council, already intending to destroy a listed building, must think twice and not wash its hands of the responsibility to the survival of quality live theatre in its area.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHEN B. FRY, Honorary Secretary, The Sobro Society, 2 Meard Street, W1, October 20.

# Moral education

From Bishop E. C. Butler and Mr H. J. Blackburn. Sir, You refer today (October 10) to party differences on educational policy. Fortunately there is at least one aspect of education, neglected in the past but vital for the nation's future, on which the Government and a consensus have been achieved and are capable of great enlargement. This is moral education. The national Moral Education Project, initiated by the Moral Education Council, has the support of the Secretaries of State for Education and Science in the two last Governments, as well as of other spokesmen of the Conservative and Labour parties. It is equally important that it is sponsored both by religious and Humanist leaders, since it is along these lines that teachers, parents and young people themselves have also been working.

There is a new and growing interest in ME in the teaching profession, including educational broadcasters, and among parents. But what has so far been done is fragmentary. The chief aims of the project, given the resources, are first to create the comprehensive support and information service for teachers and parents for which the need is felt and which has already

# Prisoners in control units

From the Director-General of the Prison Service. Sir, In his letter of October 15, Professor Goode adds to the volume of concern which has been expressed about the new control unit at Wakefield Prison. May I be allowed to clear up some of the misconceptions on which his and other criticism is based?

Firstly the accusation of secrecy is nonsense. As long ago as May 1963 the then Home Secretary explained in considerable detail both in Parliament and at a press conference why the units were being set up, the sort of prisoner for whom they were intended and the regime that would obtain.

The location of the two units proposed, Wakefield and Wormwood Scrubs, was reported to Parliament in January of this year and in July Parliament was told of the imminent opening of the Wakefield unit. Full details of the units have been available throughout and indeed a great deal of information was given to the newspaper which carried the "exclusive" disclosure of our grim secret.

Secondly it must be understood that there is no question of prisoners with personality disorders, the inadequate, the sick and those whose behaviour is merely intensely troublesome. From time to time, without gravely affecting the general life of the prison ever being sent to control units. These exist solely for those mercifully few prisoners who are determined and persistently undermine and disrupt prison life wherever they are confined and make life intolerable both for staff and other prisoners.

It is true that the decision to send such a prisoner to a control unit is taken administratively, but it is taken by a Governor alone. Special safeguards over and above those statutorily required for re-

moral from association under rule 43 of the prison rules have been introduced. Each and every case submitted by a Governor is required to be fully documented and to be screened with scrupulous care under a two-man procedure involving the Regional Director and then the headquarters of the Prison Department. After a prisoner is allocated to the control unit, his continued exclusion from association is governed by rule 43 and requires the approval of not less than monthly intervals.

The regime severely restricts the degree of association with other prisoners. But this does not mean that total isolation still less the denial of ordinary activities and expert care that reports alleging "serious deprivation" have suggested. Prisoners will associate with one another during their daily exercise period.

They also come out of their cells to wash, bathe, collect their meals, and collect library books; they go over to the main prison for visits. They can work and study in their cells. The unit is regularly visited by one of the governor grades, the prison medical officer, the chaplain, the welfare and education officers and the psychologist. Prisoners can see any or all of these on request.

Finally, I should make it clear that prisoners can petition in the usual way about their conditions or indeed about their transfer to the control unit; they can write to their MPs and they have all the normal facilities for making representations to the Board of Visitors. The entire Wakefield Board of Visitors has already been round the unit and all three prisoners were seen by the Board.

Yours faithfully,  
E. D. WRIGHT,  
Home Office, SW1.

# Trafalgar Square

From Lord Reigate. Sir, There is one satisfactory feature about the proposals for Trafalgar Square. At least full public discussion is taking place at a stage when the proposals can be altered or disapproved.

Two years ago the plans for Queen Anne's Mansions were revealed to a dismayed and generally hostile public, but too late for action. The Times described the building as a "secret monster". The same development company was involved then, and the debate in the House of Lords, the firm's policy was described in a quaint phrase as being "not to make a splash with their developments" (as if one could not make a splash with a lump like Queen Anne's Mansions). The company has now apparently learnt the lesson that good property developers should publicize their activities.

Similarly, the Westminster City Council, which, on that previous occasion, consulted 42 only of the neighbouring owners and residents, plus the Westminster Society (of whose standing and importance I am ignorant), have now sponsored a public enquiry by the developers. Incidentally, the questionnaire given to visitors, which we are told will be taken into account by Westminster when a decision is made, is somewhat loaded. It begins with a statement "approving the proposals would bring several gains". Not all would agree and their views are no less important. But so far so good, in that there is nothing clandestine happening.

I make no comments on the merits or demerits of the proposals. What I would wish to urge is that there should be a full public inquiry and that, in any event, the Secretary of State should "cut" the application. Proposals affecting the centre of the Capital City, around the Palace of Westminster, the Royal Parks and along the processional route through Trafalgar Square and Whitehall—are of national importance. The decisions should only be made thereafter by a Minister answerable to Parliament.

Yours faithfully,  
REIGATE,  
House of Lords.

# Turn of the tide?

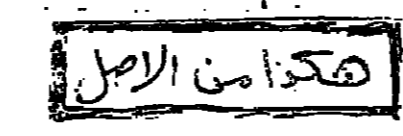
From Mrs L. Knowles. Sir, Geoffery acknowledges publicly the disastrous effects of high rise flats.

Mr Julian Critchley acknowledges publicly that there is indeed a case for bringing back capital punishment.

Mr Wilson acknowledges publicly Mr Heath's call for unity.

Is this the turn of the tide? Soon, perhaps, we might dare uphold the policy, believe in law and order, live in our own backyards and search for reds under our beds without being hailed as fascists—or am I dreaming?

Yours faithfully,  
LORRAINE KNOWLES,  
9 St Leonard's Terrace, SW3.





SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Gwynedd and Powys on October 29, 30 and 31...

Fortcoming marriages

Mr N. V. Burns and Miss A. Jourdan-Barry. The engagement is announced between Nicholas Videsmann...

Mr R. D. Eackworth and Miss M. J. Purchase. The engagement is announced between Richard Eackworth...

Mr D. A. Shephard and Miss S. Wilson-North. The engagement is announced between David, only son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Leigh...

Mr A. D. Shephard and Miss S. Wilson-North. The engagement is announced between Alexander, son of the late Philip Shephard...

Mr F. M. M. Peto and Miss F. M. Burns. The marriage took place on October 12 at St Mary's Church, Bruton...

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Church's dilemma over the remarriage of divorcees

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent. Sir Keith Joseph's attack at the weekend on the "permissive society" and changing moral and sexual standards...

stability of family life is beginning to crumble before all sorts of pressures. The assumption that in some vague way church and state are...

the point when the pre-Reformation church decided to establish clear criteria for Christian marriage. In bringing the sacrament of holy matrimony under its jurisdiction...

tempered by the church's overriding obligation to make clear where it stood. Behind an assumption that the civil laws of marriage were generally in line with traditional Christian thinking...

which claims jurisdiction over the question of the validity of Roman Catholic marriages quite independent of the civil laws of the state. It would require the Church of England to withdraw its automatic recognition of a marriage transacted according to the law of the land...



The Archbishop of Canterbury meeting worshippers at St Luke's, Chesterton, Cambridge, yesterday. He preached at the church, which is about 100 yards from his birthplace.

Fischer 'unlikely to defend his world title'

Moscow, Oct 19. — Dr Max Euwe, the president of the World Chess Federation (Fide) and one-time world champion, believes Bobby Fischer is unlikely to defend his world championship.

Latest pamphlets

Lambeth Palace. By Gordon Ross. Lambeth Palace, which now sits in quietude, has a long and varied history...

Palace that was built as a retreat from interference

Lambeth Palace. By Gordon Ross. Lambeth Palace, which now sits in quietude, has a long and varied history. It was built as a retreat from interference...

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before duty paid) further duty may be payable. Mr William, of Hatfield, Sussex (duty paid, £11,181).

Appointments in the Forces

ROYAL NAVY. CAPTAIN D. A. P. O'Reilly, M.C., in command, April 75. Mr. J. P. O'Reilly, M.C., in command, April 75.

Science report

Sociology: Unwanted births. If all unwanted births were prevented, according to a survey in Coventry by Miss Mary Brennan and Mr L. J. Opt, of Birmingham...

Polytechnic scheme

The Department of Education and Science has given approval for a new degree programme in sociology to be established in Northampton. The scheme involves the merger of the colleges of education, technology and art and will begin next September.

Brontë village hostel

The Youth Hostels Association has bought a large, detached house on the outskirts of the Brontë village of Haworth, in Yorkshire, thus ending a search lasting 30 years for suitable accommodation.

Queen's Bench Division

Lordship had tried, it was clearly proved that if a seat belt had been worn a particular injury would not have been suffered. One of the subjective tests to be applied was the degree of knowledge possessed by the passenger.

Law Report October 18 1974

James v Parsons. Before Mr Justice Kilner Brown [Judgment delivered October 16]. His Lordship rejected a claim by a defendant driver that any damages awarded to the plaintiff were in the defendant's car should be reduced by reason of his contributory negligence in not wearing a seat belt.

Regional report

Arthur Osman Birmingham. Mr K. E. Rose, the county treasurer, says that bearing in mind that there is more touring activity in the West Midlands than these two areas, Datta obviously wants a substantial amount, probably up to £20,000 a year to begin with.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by a 47-year-old woman from Liverpool.

Prodding for cash, to irrigate the cultural desert

The time is fast approaching for the metropolitan West Midlands to be counted on its commitment and willingness to give financial support to the arts in the form of opera, theatre and ballet. In an area where the public house is still the main centre of recreation for over a third of adults, according to a recent survey sponsored by the Arts Council, and a mere 9 per cent of all age groups think the theatre would be their first choice for an evening out, there seems great need to irrigate the cultural desert and promote wider interests.

Passenger seat belts: Driver's duty

Lordship had tried, it was clearly proved that if a seat belt had been worn a particular injury would not have been suffered. One of the subjective tests to be applied was the degree of knowledge possessed by the passenger. The one general principle of law, which was objectively stated in O'Connell v Jackson (1972) 2 QB 270, was that the injured person must take reasonable steps for his own protection. Within that principle the facts of each case must be set and examined. In McGee's case all the necessary ingredients were established.

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OBITUARY COL WESTON-SIMONS

Attache in Peking

Colonel John Weston-Simons, CBE, MC, Military Attaché at the British Embassy in Peking, collapsed and died at his flat on Saturday. He was 54. He was the first officer to hold the post of Military Attaché since full ambassadorial relations were established between China and Britain three years ago.

MR SHAZEL TAQA

Mr Shazal Taqa, the Foreign Minister of Iraq, died suddenly in Rabat yesterday at the age of 46. He was in Morocco to attend the Arab League Foreign Ministers' conference.

Church news

The Right Rev Simon Wilton Phipps, Bishop of Hereford, has succeeded the Right Rev Kenneth Riches, who has retired. Diocese of Bangor. Mr Alan Evans, Director of the Diocese of Bangor, has been appointed to the post of Canon Davies, Rector of St. Andrew's, Bangor.

University news

Manchester. Appointments: Mr Basil Deane, BA, BSc (Belfast), has been appointed to the post of Professor of Music from April 1, 1975. Mr J. P. O'Reilly, M.C., in command, April 75.

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Various small advertisements and notices on the right margin, including 'Robe Inter', 'Elisabeth St. Paul', and 'MAN'.



هكلاصن الأهل

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



Scottish site purchase by state steel puts private sector project in disarray

By Peter Hill
More than 1,000 acres of land at Hunterston, Ayrshire, have been bought by the British Steel Corporation as a site for a multi-million pound steelworks project.

decade as development at its other major coastal site at Redcar nears completion.
In view of the huge escalation in costs now being faced by steelmakers throughout the world the possibility of BSC developing the site jointly with a foreign steelmaker cannot be ruled out.

Hunterston could become a major steel producing centre with an output of 10 million to 12 million tonnes annually and employing several thousand people.
What will particularly concern the parties involved in the private sector project—Ferrofered—is whether the BSC will allow Ferrofered's project to go ahead on part of the land now owned by the BSC, and the availability of the ore and coal resources.

Expansion in money supply less marked

By Tim Congdon
In the four weeks to September 18 the money supply rose slowly on both the major definitions. According to figures released today by the Bank of England, both M1—stock—and M3, the broadly defined money stock, rose by 4 per cent in the period.

Lockheed's audit problems posing threat to Textron merger deal and TriStar finance

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Oct 20
A vast restructuring plan proposed in June by Textron Incorporated for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation is running into difficulties. This will at least force an extension of the present November 30 closing date for the contractual agreements between the companies.

Textron could back out of the deal, which could be disastrous for Lockheed, should Lockheed fail to secure firm sales contracts for 180 TriStar jets by November 30. The company will not reach this total, having sold only 137 of the aircraft to date.

programme, enabling it to report profits; and it announced last month that its net earnings, assuming a successful 300 unit TriStar programme, for the first half of this year rose to \$10.8m (about £4.6m) from \$9.9m in the comparative 1973 period.

programme, and sorting through Lockheed's accounting system is apparently proving to be much more of an arduous task than Textron imagined. In the final analysis, however, Lockheed may be forced to make changes in its accounting practices and comply with any demands dictated by Textron.

BSC delivery record hits exports

Business News Staff
Attempts by the British Steel Corporation to build up substantial export business are being hampered by difficulties caused by the corporation's delivery record.

apparently reluctant to commit themselves although the corporation remains hopeful that important contracts will be finalized.
Faced with a downturn in demand from key customers in the home market and an expected 15 per cent drop in United Kingdom steel consumption next year, the BSC launched a determined offensive in export markets last month.

While the move is designed to compensate for the expected fall-off in earnings from United Kingdom sales, it is also geared to regaining some of the export business that the BSC voluntarily forfeited last year to support the home market.

An important feature of last month's figures is that sterling lending to the private sector by banks and discount houses increased (after seasonal adjustment) by £275m. Although similar to the August figure, official holdings of commercial bills fell, meaning that the increase in lending to the private sector was lower than in the earlier month.

12,500 idle as disputes close two shipyards

By Our Northern Industrial Correspondent
As the trade unions step up pressure on the Government to force ahead a once again nationalization of the shipbuilding and repair industries, two major shipyards are today closed by pay strikes. Thousands of workers are already idle and many thousands more are facing lay-off.

pany says 7,000 staff employees will be progressively made idle during the next few days. A dispute over pay differentials, involving 2,300 employees, is being referred to the Conciliation and Arbitration Service, but they have refused to return to work while the inquiry is held.

Seven Hawker plants to hold HS 146 protest

By David Young and Maurice Corina
Efforts to stop Hawker Siddeley from pulling out of the Government-backed HS 146 aircraft project will take a new turn today when workers at seven of the group's plants stage protest meetings.

would be given serious consideration.
At the same time, the HS 146 could go "on the shelf" for a period until the outlook for world airlines improved.

Commonwealth Investment bank scheme endorsed

Melvin Westlake
A private report giving full details of the establishment of Commonwealth Investment Bank is now in the hands of Arnold Smith, the Canadian Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat in London. It seems certain that the Commonwealth heads of government meet in Kingston, Jamaica, next April, they will give the green light to the bank's formation.

£6m. In the first phase of its evolution, the experts envisage a debt/equity ratio of about 3:1, giving a total balance sheet of some £25m. Over the course of the next seven years the ratio would rise to 6:1, giving a balance sheet total of £40m-£45m.

Threshold pay rise could mean dearer bread

By Hugh Clayton
With the grizzling of a further threshold wage increase, bakers will consider asking for a further rise in the price of bread, Mr Theodore Curran, chairman of the Federation of Bakers, said.

He added that the three largest companies that came into Category One under the Price Code would decide individually about making further claims. The federation had met officials at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection last week, and no further meetings had been planned.

Ford's pay concessions put Vauxhall on the spot

By R. W. Shakespeare
Ford's further concessions in the protracted wage negotiations now make its latest offer—still to be accepted at shop floor level—worth £68m. It gives most production workers the promise of immediate pay increases of more than £14 a week, with a 18 month time to come over the next 18 months.

When he meets leaders of industry to discuss his Budget plans the Chancellor will be told that the spectre of large-scale redundancies in manufacturing industries through the cost of meeting wage increases is more to be feared than the reported threat of companies going on to a voluntary four-day week.

Spectre of redundancies

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increases would cause bank runs, which would be averted only if a four-day or three-day week was introduced.

Robert Lee International Manpower Consultants Limited announces the opening of its Manchester office at Elisabeth House St. Peters Square MANCHESTER (Tel. 061-236 0285) on 21st October 1974

Gold mines face African boycott

Johannesburg, Oct 20.—South Africa's prosperous gold mines, the backbone of the nation's economy, face the threat of a political boycott by African workers from neighbouring nations, which supply more than 75 per cent of the mining labour force.

Such a boycott could cause a slump in production that would affect gold markets around the world.
Most of the 400,000 miners are migrant Africans from Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho and Botswana. About 90,000 are South African blacks.

On other pages

Table with 2 columns: Page number and Page title. Includes: Business appointments 16, Appointments vacant 10, Financial Editor 17, Financial news 18, Management 16, Letters 16, Diary 17, Share prices 19, Unit trust prices 18, Bank Base Rates Table 18, Company Notices: Anglo-Continental Investment & Finance Company 17, Robert Lee International 15, Lending rate 1 1/2 pc, Spectre of redundancies, Ford's pay concessions put Vauxhall on the spot, Threshold pay rise could mean dearer bread, Commonwealth Investment bank scheme endorsed, Expansion in money supply less marked, Lockheed's audit problems posing threat to Textron merger deal and TriStar finance, Seven Hawker plants to hold HS 146 protest, 12,500 idle as disputes close two shipyards.



Will it be a good year?

Scottish Provident advertisement: If you take out life assurance this year, the chances are you're thinking about 1994, or even further away in the future. But what if you need money sooner than that? With Scottish Provident, you can assure yourself of security in 1984 by taking out a Selected Period Investment Policy. Because you can write the maturity date on the policy after 10 years. Without losing capital, and with profits. This type of policy is an invention of ours. It's been imitated, but never beaten. It means that you're in command, while we make your premiums work for you. It gives you security and profits. When you need them. Ask your broker. Or fill in the coupon.



Edited by Rodney Cowton

# Management

## Flying high at a low cost and making a profit

Mr Reg Pycroft appears to have avoided most of the mistakes which have beset other firms in the travel trade. In a year marked by the industry as one of the worst financially on record, Jetsave, Mr Pycroft's travel organizing company, has managed to more than double its operating profit.

At a time when other travel organizers are only just managing to scrape together minimum obligatory financial guarantees, Jetsave is offering a separate "guarantee trust fund" to give total financial protection to passengers.

This will mean tying up reserves of between £2m and £3m, compared with only £500,000 required from it by the present Civil Aviation Authority bonding scheme. Furthermore Jetsave is prepared to operate its own protection scheme to overlap with the CAA system until such time as its replacement is agreed.

Mr Pycroft cites specialization as one of the main reasons for his success. Jetsave deals exclusively in organizing low cost transatlantic advance booking charter flights through established airlines. It owns no hotels or aeroplanes.

Bookings are made through retail travel agents in the normal way.

Most of Jetsave's competitors are, like Airfair, part of the ill-fated Court Line group, components of vertically integrated organizations. They include such giants as British Airways with Overseas Air Travel, as well as Laker Airways with Laker ABC.

Jetsave, however, was the first in the field and says that it is probably the largest in terms of numbers of passengers carried. Its programme was on sale within hours of the government announcement in October, 1972, which set up the advanced booking charter scheme to replace the affinity group method of obtaining cheap fares.

There was, naturally, a lot of public interest in the facility which brought some transatlantic fares down to as little as £45 against £100 or more charged on scheduled air services. Previous schemes required passengers to be members of specific clubs or organizations and were subject to much publicized abuses.

As the first company actually to be able to sell this facility Jetsave received considerable initial impetus and managed to make a gross operating profit of £128,000 in 1973, its first year of operation.

Mr Pycroft, who had previously been dealing in the affinity group charter trade was well placed to take prompt advantage of the situation. He had set up links with Dan Air for travel to Toronto and Vancouver based on a long-standing relationship with the airline.

America's Trans World Airlines agreed to take Jetsave ABC clients to New York and Los Angeles, although the latter destination had to be abandoned in the first year because authorization for the scheme came too late.

In threading his way through the maze of international regulations affecting airlines, Mr Pycroft was aided by a career as an airline employee with a variety of companies (he started as a teaboy).

He set up in business on his own four years ago, when he "got fired one Sunday night" after a disagreement with his boss, with £1,000 capital and working from home. Dan Air was his first airline customer at that time and the close relationship with that company dates from then.

The operation was also aided by a "very sympathetic bank", although it is Mr Pycroft's boast that "it has never once been in the red since it started".

An example kept very much in mind when setting up Jetsave was that of supermarket operators. Mr Pycroft keeps to a limited product range and looks to high volume to balance the low margins on each transaction.

He also compares his function with that of a wholesaler in a manufacturing industry. A difference is that, unlike an ordinary wholesaler, Jetsave has no costly investment in storage facilities.

The real key to Jetsave appears, in fact, to be its tight control of costs. Mr Pycroft describes some former rivals as "all brochures and razmataz" or as being "all up front with no back-up".

The company operates out of London—from Horley in Surrey



Mr Reg Pycroft: set up business on his own four years ago when he "got fired one Sunday night".

—in a modern office block at rents of about £2 per sq ft. There are only about 40 full-time employees to handle the turnover which this year is expected to total £4.7m (yielding a gross operating profit of £400,000).

The biggest overhead is in financing and booking commitments with airlines and these, of course, are open to negotiation and depend on the trading relationship with the organizer. As the Airfair collapse showed, many airlines had not received payment until after travel had been completed.

There are also elements of promotion and marketing expenses which clock up about £100,000 a year. Staff, all of whom Mr Pycroft praises very highly, have a share of profits besides their salary and are all "really interested in seeing the company succeed".

The rest of the profits are ploughed back into the business and at a time when other travel companies have difficulty in meeting existing targets, Mr Pycroft is talking of expansion.

This year, for the first time, a "pay over there" scheme, under which bookings for United Kingdom-originating passengers can be paid for in North America by friends or relatives, is offered. Eventually the company is considering bookings which will take Americans to Britain.

Patricia Tisdall

## The Japanese way

Egon Zehnder International is a Swiss-based business consultancy with a cohort of associate officers in 12 branches around the world, including the United Kingdom. The international spread is its obvious strength in pursuing its speciality of upper echelon executive search, company mergers or acquisitions and top management audits.

It is also apt to make its corporate ideas that much more interesting—as when last week its senior associate in the Tokyo office, 39-year-old Mr Yoshio Ueda, stopped over in London during a European tour.

Mr Ueda was enlightening about Japanese business attitudes. The basic reason why his countrymen are so addicted to trade missions, that often seem to come and go with great politeness but not necessarily with any apparent end result, is that it has to do with the Japanese businessman making up his mind.

"That," Mr Ueda said, "can take a long time. There was, for instance, the situation of an Italian chemical company. A Japanese company has already established sales operation, but they still had to decide to go in on a manufacturing basis.

They sent five trade missions from Japan before, after two days of deliberation, they made the final decision."

He added: "Mind, once the Japanese makes up his mind, then he works fast—very fast. There's no going back on the decision."

Apparently the ramifications of the well-known patriarchal structure of business in Japan has a good deal to do with this. There is the unwritten rule that a worker, once committed to a company, stays for life and a company also commits itself to that worker and his welfare to retirement and beyond.

Company decisions naturally take on the shape of group decisions. Mr Ueda explained: "Everybody effectively participates in this, at three different levels. It is a distribution of responsibility. The fullest information is available within the company."

Although the disadvantage is that decisions inevitably take longer, it means that everybody knows exactly what is involved. When a decision is finally made, implementation is therefore fast and strong.

Mr Ueda sees less disadvantage in the Japanese system of promotion by seniority. There are, as you might say, fast lanes and slow lanes within the system so the brilliant man can get to the top as quickly as anywhere in industrialized society.

The debate over two-tier boards, with a supervisory group keeping in on the executives, is a real one in

Japan. The extent of worker involvement does, however, easily defuse such debates.

Mr Ueda went on: "A Japanese manager's first priority is the security of the employees. There is none of the sort of thinking natural in the United States or Britain that it is the shareholders whose rights come first."

Egon Zehnder's partner in charge of the London office, Mr Robin Gowland, is Harvard with a 10-year spell in the Royal Navy—adds a European footnote to that debate. "The Germans with their distinctly defined two-tier boards have their problems. The advisory board almost always consists largely of bankers.

But bankers can so easily not understand a particular company's problems. Lack of rapport can be serious. So what happens when advisory and executive boards don't see eye to eye? There's no bridge, no intermediary.

In the United States there is often the answer of non-executive officers going on to the main board. In Britain, on the other hand, the chief executive can so easily dominate entirely.

Yet it so often happens that a man gets a seat on the board instead of cash and so has to watch his Ps and Qs all the time. This inhibits individual initiative and the efficiency of the board and of the company."

Much study of European business systems has convinced Mr Gowland that one way to remove the disadvantages of the board system without impairing its inherent values, would be to have a minority of executive board members on the supervisory or advisory board.

Europe, including the United Kingdom, is unlikely to see much influence of Japanese ideas on company operations in the immediate future. Although, according to Mr Ueda, the Japanese business community is now convinced that it has to play a full world trading role, the cash shortage, not infrequently a foreign expansion plan.

But the preferred Japanese method is anyway to go for a 50 per cent involvement in a foreign company and then leave that company's domestic management to get on with its job. But is such 50 per cent involvement not simply asking for trouble?

Not, according to Mr Ueda, if one picks the right partners. Which is what Egon Zehnder sets out to do. Perhaps it is right that it can usually be done. But the track record will be instructive once national economies allow more Japanese companies to look again beyond the commercial ferment in the Pacific basin countries.

Derek Harris

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Irony of a paper shortage and Post Office losses

From Mr M. R. Mary  
Sir, It has always puzzled me why the Post Office is run at a loss. Vaguely I have thought that it was because postmen are now paid proper wages.

Today, however, at the hospital where I work, 12 separate envelopes arrived from the London South Telephone Area, each containing a telephone account and a prepaid envelope. Ten of the envelopes also contained a printed notification of an increase in charges. (Incidentally, only one account was correctly addressed to the treasurer—most of them were made out to the hospital management committee, which ceased to exist last March.)

As someone correctly pointed out, each account was for a single line. Does that mean that if we had 50 lines we would get 50 accounts? Can this be considered to be a sensible system?

There must be at least hundreds of such organizations paying for 12 or more lines. Think of the quantities of envelopes and printed notifications of increased charges going straight into waste paper bins!

And the London South Telephone Area use very good quality envelopes and nicely printed paper on which to inform its customers of necessary increases in charges. Some of those duplicated communications are good enough for them.

Dare one think that perhaps if there was a saving in stationary some of these increased prices would not be required?

There is an added irony—there is a national shortage of paper. Yours faithfully, M. R. MARY, 1 Baskerville Road, Wandsworth Common, SW18.

### Subscription rates rise by the British Standards Institution

From Mr G. E. R. Feilden  
Sir, The report in your columns of the annual general meeting of the British Standards Institution states that "Subscriptions are to rise by 50 per cent from next April".

This shows some misunderstanding of the situation. The meeting approved in principle the introduction of fixed membership subscriptions as from April 1, 1975, but decided that the actual rates as proposed should be reconsidered by the executive board in the light of comments by members, to be submitted in writing before the end of this year.

The proposal before the meeting was for rates of subscription based for industrial companies on a combination of pay

bill and turnover, and was designed to produce a total subscription income of £300,000 in 1975-76 compared with £740,000 for the current year—scarcely the 50 per cent increase you mention.

One of the reasons for proposing increased subscription rates is the phasing out over the next three years (not five, as stated) of the Government's supplementary grant amounting to £527,000 in 1973-74. The pound-for-pound grant to match subscriptions is not being reduced.

Yours faithfully, G. E. R. FEILDEN, Director General, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W1.

### How to help public transport and reduce petrol consumption

From Mr David Sizer  
Sir, Mr Timothy Lawrence (Business News, October 11) asserts there is no correlation between engine size and fuel economy. I agree with that and would add there is also no stable correlation between miles per gallon and the consumption of petrol.

Just as fuel economy is affected by the nature of the journey, the conditions of the engine and the behaviour of the driver, so consumption is affected by the number of miles travelled.

If the national condition requires such action this reduction should be achieved by physical rationing and not by the price mechanism, with increases in VAT, Road Tax or duty on fuel, since this would add to inflationary pressures. Fares on public transport could also be frozen to encourage a switch to public transport whose passenger miles per gallon figure is superior to that of the private motor car.

Yours faithfully, DAVID SIZER, 18 Staveley Road, Chislehurst, London, W4.

### Controlling imports of oil

From Mr C. V. Lewis  
Sir, In reply to the letter (October 14) from Lord Evans of Hunsghurston it is obvious that this country should take strict measures in controlling the importation of oil. France is very sensible in this regard and has taken sensible measures to restrict imports, tightening up of use by industry and forbidding the ridiculous temperatures of central heating as suffered in this country.

However, I beg to differ over Lord Evans's call for further speed restrictions. In the first place the proportion of fuel used by motor vehicles is only 15 per cent (as sensibly observed by France) and the 12

per cent reduction in fatal accidents achieved during the period of speed limitation at the beginning of the year is still being held at that figure. The majority of fatal accidents occur in built-up areas anyway.

Reports are coming in of reduced petrol sales owing presumably to the fact that cars are being used less, on account of fuel prices. Driving more slowly is a very dubious method of saving petrol in my opinion, for with my car I achieved no saving whatsoever during the period of the 50 mph limit.

Yours faithfully, C. V. LEWIS, 33 Church Street, Eye, Suffolk, October 14, 1974.

### Professional accounting advice for taxpayers

From Mr B. Rose  
Sir, On October 12, Miss Vera di Palma made the very sound recommendation that a taxpayer who had omitted to disclose income on his return should seek professional advice.

Although she is a well-known accountant and writer on tax matters, she modestly refrained from recommending that professional advisers should be sought from the accountancy profession. As a fellow-accountant, I find myself in a moral dilemma when I am approached by taxpayers in these circumstances.

The recommendations of our professional bodies and of writers who cater for our profession need give reasonably clear guidance on the attitude which we should adopt, and which we should recommend our clients to adopt.

My experience is, however, that if the taxpayer were first to have consulted members of the legal profession, he might have received diametrically opposite advice to that which we offer him! Furthermore, his disclosure to his lawyers would have been privileged, whereas those to ourselves are not.

It is quite clear to me that as non-lawyers, accountants could not possibly give the advice which some lawyers give, but it is equally clear that in cases in which they would be wrong to give the advice which we would give.

Would Miss di Palma and her professional body agree that at the very least, information on the alternative sources of available advice (and of course these extend beyond the accountancy and legal professions) should be placed in front of the taxpayer before professional instructions are taken; and that even if an accountant is consulted by the taxpayer can differ according to whether or not he has previously acted for that particular taxpayer, who should therefore be advised accordingly?

Yours faithfully, B. ROSE, Uplands House, Blackhorse Lane, London, E17.

### Felixstowe Dock and the PLA

From Mr John Lurch  
Sir, The PLA do not want to fall out with Felixstowe and publicise this damage the reputation of British ports.

However, to put the record straight following Mr Gordon Parker's letter which you published yesterday (Oct 17), I must state that a container line which used Felixstowe for over a year until June 1974 transferred its business to the PLA container berth at Tilbury. It has considerable growth prospects. It is not an American concern and I suspect that Mr Parker has been confused over this point.

I am sure that the Ports of London and Felixstowe will continue in healthy competition and try to take each other's traffic whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Yours faithfully, JOHN LURCH, Director General, Port of London Authority, World Trade Centre, London E1.

## Germans open Welsh brake plant

By Clifford Webb

Alfred Teves, the German company which is Europe's largest manufacturer of motor vehicle brakes, has started production in Britain. A new 45,000 sq ft factory at Ebbw Vale, South Wales, is producing master cylinders and will shortly start brake calipers.

But the entire output is being shipped to Germany for incorporation in the complete brake systems being manufactured and assembled at Teves' home plants.

At the London International Motor Show, Herr Rolf Liebergesell, Teves' director of marketing, said this did not mean that Britain was being used as a cheap labour market to help contain soaring production costs in Germany.

Neither, he said, a defensive measure intended to hit British brake manufacturers in their home market.

Teves, a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph, the giant American corporation, claims to hold 85 per cent of the German disc brake market. But it has been coming under increasing pressure from DBA, France, which is similarly being bought by American group, Bendix, Girling, the Lucas brake subsidiary with plants in France and Germany, and Automotive Products, of Leamington.

They have all been undercutting Teves' prices which were widely regarded as high. The result of this fiercely fought battle for Europe's £350m brake market has been a general levelling down of prices.

## Knitwear industry concerned about EEC textile imports policy

By Peter Hill

Britain's knitting industry is concerned about the implications of the recently agreed formula within the EEC for the more equitable sharing of low cost textile imports from developing countries. Leaders of the Knitting Industries Federation and the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers are seeking an urgent meeting with government ministers.

In a letter to its members, the KIF explained that the EEC was now considering its policy towards imports of knitted underwear and outerwear from Hongkong, Taiwan and South Korea in view of the inequitable way in

which these imports were at present shared among member states.

The federation stated that it would have been expected that the United Kingdom Government would have thrown its weight behind a policy of regulation of the annual rate of increase in these imports and the application of the fair sharing formula.

"This is apparently not the case. Not only are they insisting on the most stringent proof of actual disruption but also that this proof should be given by each member state", the KIF stated. It claimed that it would be impossible for those states which have in the past refused

to admit these imports, to provide such proof.

The federation stated that the industry in the United Kingdom has already lost considerable share of the domestic market to imports so that now United Kingdom producers are supplying only about 60 per cent of the British market.

The federation has urged its members who are affected by the lowest cost imports to make representations to their local MPs.

Meanwhile, the British Made Fibres Federation announced that production of synthetic fibres in August was the lowest monthly total for two years at 48.5 million kilograms

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## Air pollution control costs BSC £11m

British Steel Corporation is to spend £11m on air pollution control equipment at its special steels division works at Aldwarke, Rotherham, at River Don, at Stocksbridge, and Tinsley Park, Sheffield.

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per cent reduction in fatal accidents achieved during the period of speed limitation at the beginning of the year is still being held at that figure. The majority of fatal accidents occur in built-up areas anyway.

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## Industry in the regions

### Newcastle honours development pioneer

Older areas offer against such facilities? Sir Sadler asked. He then suggested that after a survey the Government should assist with the necessary finance or guarantee the establishment of several trading estates in various parts of the country to help reduce unemployment problems.

This, he pointed out, would encourage industrial enterprise. He went further and suggested that certain specified trades should not be permitted to start in business except within such trading estates.

The outcome was the EIEC, which has been steadily establishing estates and building advance factories since the 1930s. Sir Sadler's suggestion of creating industry was never taken to the form he outlined, but rather through what might be termed "negative control".

After the Second World War, licences were issued and these then became industrial development certificates which were controlled in such a manner that industry was channelled to the areas where it would do most good.

Evidence of the success of Sir Sadler's revolutionary proposals, supported in a strong leader in *The Times* of July 29, 1935, comes from Mr Barry Syrett, director-general of the EIEC, who points out that in the northern region alone one in four people employed (excluding shipbuilding) works at a corporation factory.

This adds up to well over 100,000 people who might not have had work but for Sir Sadler's imaginative proposals. This figure prompts the thought that if each of these workers contributed 30p, the Sir Sadler Research Fellowship would be well and truly established.

The first thing the sponsors want to drive home is that research fellowship studies will not be restricted to the northern region. All regions with a need for development will come within the scope of the research.

Attention will be paid, of course, to areas in which traditional industries such as coal-mining and shipbuilding have

## Business appointments

### New director at Rothmans International

Mr D. L. Nicholson joins the board of Rothmans International. Mr Simon Sacher, who has been an alternate director of Marks & Spencer since 1968, has been appointed a director. Mr Anthony Orton has been appointed an alternate director.

Mr Harold Bromley has been made works director of Masson Scott Thriswell Engineering. Mr Leslie Priestley has been named as assistant general manager of Barclays Bank, with responsibility for its marketing department.

Mr Robert Bull becomes president of the East of Scotland Association of Directors of Research Associations, London, has been appointed secretary.

### Scottish growth base

Mr Matfield Mackie, chairman of the NE Scottish Development Advisory Board, says in his annual report that the oil boom has put severe pressure on existing resources, but for the first time in more than half a century the area is building growth and prosperity on a firm, economic foundation.

### Beyond the fringe

Business executives in Britain get more fringe benefits than those in almost any other country, but this advantage is often cancelled out by significantly lower salaries, according to a survey published last week. Author of the survey was Mr W. D. Paterson, an economist.

### Exchange safeguards

Luxembourg's Banking Control Commission has ordered banks to tighten controls over their day-to-day foreign exchange operations. It told the banks to designate a member of the management committee to check operations daily.

### Arab loan to Japan

A Japanese news service reported at the weekend that Japan had received \$500m (nearly £215m) as the second half of a \$1,000m loan from Saudi Arabia.

## Survey shows worsening outlook for builders

The latest state-of-trade inquiry by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, covering the period from the end of June to September, confirms that the industry's orders are fast running down.

Already a high proportion of firms are working below capacity, the results show. In six months' time the position is likely to be substantially worse, with considerable unemployment.

The inquiry, conducted among a representative cross-section of NFBE member firms, shows that out of 700 replies analysed, 44 per cent

said they had fewer inquiries than in June—self a bad quarter—while 18 per cent had many fewer inquiries.

Half the firms said they were already working at three quarters capacity, or less, and this proportion is expected to rise to almost 75 per cent by next March.

It is also apparent from the inquiry that whereas some of the larger companies may still have a fair amount of work in hand, the medium-sized and smaller concerns are particularly hard hit.

The severe drop in work load appears to be evenly spread over the country.

## Tenth guide to industry illustrates British decline

The tenth edition of *The Times 1000* is published today. Over the past decade it has developed from mainly a statistical guide to the size and performance of British industry into a more comprehensive indicator of the level of business throughout the world.

What has emerged clearly is the gradual decline of British industry in world terms and the improvement elsewhere, particularly in Europe.

In this current list there is little to suggest that at present, at least, British industry has been able to reverse the trend. The British Petroleum group is the biggest industrial grouping in Europe in terms of sales, but Royal Dutch Petroleum (representing 60 per cent of the combined Royal Dutch/Shell Group) is fast catching up.

No British motor vehicle company appears in the top 20 in Europe—in contrast Germany has two: Volkswagenwerk AG and Daimler-Benz AG.

Imperial Chemical Industries ranks only as the fourth largest chemical company in Europe; Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik AG, Farbwerke Hoechst AG and Bayer AG (all German) are bigger.

GEC, Britain's largest electrical and electronic company, does not make the top 20 list, though one Dutch and three German companies do. Unilever NV, the Dutch end of the business, is far larger than its British counterpart.

The *Times 1000* is published by Times Books Ltd, price £2.50 at leading booksellers, or from Times Newspapers Limited, 32 Whitby Road, London N1 7SD, £2.50 plus 25p postage and packaging.

## Mexican find could spark new oil rush

New York, Oct 20.—Mexico's new oilfield is likely to start an oil rush to Central America. Prohibited from exploring in Mexico, United States oil companies have been looking at the possibilities of near by Central America for at least a decade—but without much enthusiasm. Drilling has been spasmodic, and there have been no big oil



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Permutations to solve industry's cash needs

Thinking on how to deal with industry's cash problems is becoming daily more refined. One idea follows another in rapid succession, only to be jettisoned as a complete solution. It becomes increasingly obvious that Mr Healey will need to produce a sophisticated scheme on November 1 to set industry's £3,000m financial deficit predicted for 1974. Harold Lever's plan for a new medium term credit facility may be to await the findings of the wide ranging official research currently being done. The whole question of the provision and employment of capital in British industry. This will not be ready until the end of the year at least.



Sir Arnold Hall, chairman of Hawker Siddeley Group. Strong order books in 1975.

But if the Lever plan provides a quick solution, it is her ideas currently being untried, such as a moratorium for a year perhaps—on corporation tax payments. The chief it would offer is probably worth more apparent than real. Actual tax payments by many companies in any one year are low as one third of the amount shown in the accounts, mainly because of capital allowances. Companies with substantial new investment in development areas have deducted current tax liability for instance. Moreover where the production cycle is long, or where they have been hard hit by cost inflation, taxable profits are virtually non-existent just now. These cash flow problems acute and tax moratorium would bring only minimal relief.

## Hawker Siddeley More cash to come

Meanwhile one of the leading merchant banks has done some interesting work on the sort of deal that Mr Healey might produce in response to industry's immediate needs. The best single item of relief, says the bank, should be the option of some variant of the P0 method of stock valuation, as the Swedish method allows 60 per cent of the value of stock appearing on the balance sheet to be deducted from taxable profits. If made retrospective to start of this financial year, it could save industry something like £750m to £1,000m in 74.

However substantial the offsetting figures—pluses on contract revaluation and minuses for HS 146 write-offs—that go towards arriving at a £732,000 below the line exceptional surplus, the underlying trend at Hawker Siddeley looks encouraging enough at this stage. And progress has, apparently, been across a fairly broad front, with three-day working being harder in terms of supply than production disruptions. So, with little reason to suppose that progress will not be maintained over the rest of the year, we have earnings of comfortably over 50p a share in prospect. In addition, liquidity remains strong and there are still the net proceeds of the £17m de Havilland Canada disposal to come in.

Looking farther ahead, order books through 1975 look good and that should just about add up to adequate support for the year and Friday's prospective p/e of around three and a half and yield of 9.8 per cent. Nor should the threat of nationalization of the aerospace side worry the market, particularly given that Hawker could be starting to face order gaps by the late seventies and will not now have its bargaining position weakened by a crippling HS 146 commitment. For the record, the aerospace side in 1973 accounted for around one-third of capital employed and some two-fifths of attributable pre-tax profits.

Interim: 1974 (1973)  
Capitalization £90.6m  
Sales £223m (£203m)  
\*Pre-tax profits £21.6m (£19.6m)  
Dividend gross 8.5p (7.7p)  
Excluding Hawker Siddeley Canada.

## Union Corporation Chances of survival

The leading company treasurer spoke last week of the supply of funds still exceeding demand but the problem is not most of this is short term and many balance sheets already overlevered in this respect. The problem for the leading medium term deposits match medium term loans to us has been, however, the virtual disappearance of equity funds. This is a matter on which the official study by the Royal Economic Development Office, into matching the supply and employment of in-

Firmness in the Union Corporation share price on Thursday and Friday's due to rumours that either General Mining may return to the fray or that Gold Fields of South Africa was about to improve its terms. But the package accompanying Genant's partial offer would seem to indicate

this was a first and last attempt. GFSA is, of course, another matter. While the whisper is that an extension to the present offer will be announced on Wednesday, one may well wonder whether GFSA can win on any terms.

At present, 60 per cent of the 16.2 million shares are in firm hands, 49 per cent held by Consolidated Gold Fields and 11 per cent by Anglo American's Amgold associate. GFSA's historic high rating has in part been due to the relatively narrow market, together with the glamour attached to its mines. One can foresee that Unicorn shareholders, faced with a possible drop of 25 per cent in their calendar 75 income, must be regarded as potentially weak holders of new GFSA shares, suggesting a consequent sharp fall in the share price. Admittedly a resurgence in the bullion price could come to the rescue of GFSA, but then in terms of potential dividend receipts, Unicorn is also a beneficiary with some intriguing prospects up its sleeve.

With Consolidated Gold Fields already facing an eventuality of dilution to 33 per cent in its GFSA stake—below 30 per cent it can no longer control capital issues—GFSA's room for manoeuvre in equity terms appears limited. The pointers are all for Unicorn emerging as a stronger animal at the end of the day.

## George Kent Weighing up the sums

Unless we have still to see some unexpected twist in what has become something of a long-running story, the fate of George Kent should effectively be settled by tomorrow afternoon when GEC's extended offer closes. The assumption must be that, following a week of further consultations with Kent, the Department of Industry has finally made up its mind. And the way it has decided to vote its 24 per cent stake will, of course, decide the outcome. For if the Government opts for the GEC plan—as a result of which it would finish up with a 33 per cent interest in the ongoing business—then Rank Organisation, which would also retain an interest in the on-going concern, would obviously vote its 18 per cent holding the same way. And to make the situation watertight, GEC has already indicated that it has received 17 per cent acceptances from other sources.

If, on the other hand, Mr Benn decides that Brown Boveri's recent proposal, dropping its interest from 53 to 49 per cent is acceptable and consequently decides to cast his votes the way that the majority of the Kent workforce would wish him to, then the result will, presumably, be equally clear-cut in BB's favour. But whether or not that will represent the best deal for the general body of shareholders remains open to question.

Taking the unquoted SMI share at a generous looking 50 per cent discount to asset value, would mean that the BBK share would need to command a market value of at least 20p to make up a package equivalent to the GEC 32p a share cash offer. This in turn implies a £7m capitalization for BBK, requiring pre-tax profits of around £3m for a (fully-taxed) p/e of 5. Clearly, that should not be impossible given the turnover approaching £40m and the benefits of the BB links, while that kind of profit would also allow a 12 per cent yield on a 24 times covered dividend. The question is one of time-scale and for a momentary recovery in the status of equities.

... we will", the Labour Manifesto said, "introduce new legislation to help forward our plans for a radical extension of industrial democracy in both the private and public sectors". Mr Michael Foot, as Secretary of State for Employment, has shown himself keenly interested in the concept, though it appears to be second in priority for him to his Employment Protection Bill. One can only hope that, before Mr Foot and the Government move, they will read a short pamphlet published by the Industrial Society before the election, entitled *Practical Policies for Participation*.

Its starting point is the recognition that a "participation" bandwagon is now rolling. All three political parties were in favour of some kind of innovation during the election. The CBI leadership is in favour, even if much of the membership is more lukewarm. The TUC, more surprisingly in view of its past record of favouring unfettered bargaining, has also swung round, provided that the arrangements are drafted

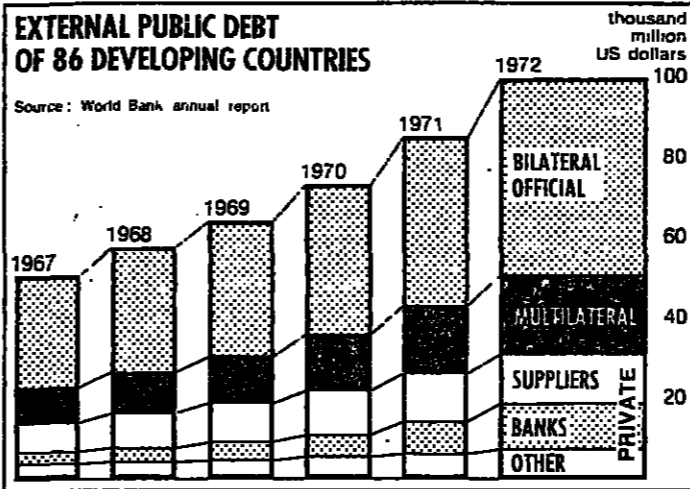
on its terms. The EEC Commission has published draft directives. In short, the bandwagon cannot be stopped. Please, therefore, says the Industrial Society, let us ask and answer some basic questions so that it has a chance of running down the right track. The first point is that, like the perpetual contradiction between liberty and equality, there is an inherent conflict between participation and collective bargaining. There are many trade unionists (and many managers) who feel instinctively that their respective best interests are served by free collective bargaining, tempered perhaps by machinery for conciliation; and who feel correspondingly uneasy about the element of decision sharing and burden sharing that participation inevitably involves.

So the Government and both sides of industry should first think through the issue of whether or not they want a system of real participation, with the consequence that the scope of collective bargaining is reduced. For collective bargaining is a process between two sides with, at base, conflict-

ing interests; while participation is not. Human nature being what it is, however, the probability is that legislation will advance to the statute book without much thought being given to this central conflict. Practically speaking, therefore, the main consideration should be given to ensuring (a) that, in the name of reform, serious damage is not done to the good parts of the existing system; and (b) that any new system has as great a potential for constructive development as possible. It is in this context that this brief pamphlet is studded with common sense. It argues that the debate about effective, satisfactory and satisfying "participation" has become increasingly concerned with the single issue of worker representation on boards of directors of a company. Yet the initiative, presumably, for participation is a matter of timing: a need for job security, a desire to be involved in management decisions which affect one's job, incorporate policy making, even (though not often) in corporate ownership.

Worker representation on whatever kind of board may help in these respects, if only as an earnest or symbol. But there is no guarantee that it will for the main vehicle is genuine consultation and fuller information throughout a company and this can be bad or good under any board structure or system of company law. The pamphlet offers no blueprint. In fact it rightly argues that a legal attempt to impose a single blueprint would be a disaster. Its plea is that there should be a period of widespread experimentation with as diverse a range of systems and techniques as possible. Some will suit large companies, some small, some manufacturing, some service, some public sector, some multinational. The two lessons from the late Industrial Relations Act must surely be that the experience of other countries is usually irrelevant and that a legal structure that does not correspond somewhat to some people's aspirations is worse than useless. Will a Labour Government repeat those mistakes over industrial democracy?

# Vicious spiral that could lead to default on payments



In the absence of urgent action to bail developing countries out of their mounting economic difficulties, there is a serious possibility of heavy defaults on their rapidly accumulating external debts, or even outright liquidation of them—over the next few years.

Concern at this prospect is now evident within many of the principal lending institutions, including commercial banks in London and the multinational aid agencies. For payment defaults on a wide scale would further undermine confidence in the international money markets and cause yet more damage to the already badly battered world economy.

These fears have given an added urgency to the growing alarm being expressed about the desperately gloomy outlook for many developing countries over the next three or four years, particularly if there is a world trade slump. With the total external debts of 86 poor nations totalling just short of a massive \$100,000m at the end of 1972, the potential magnitude of the problem is awesome.

These debts have been rising by between 16 and 17 per cent a year, and if they have continued to mount since 1972 at a similar pace, must now stand at about \$125,000m, or three times the level of outstanding debt in 1965. Moreover, only 29 countries accounted for more than 70 per cent of the total debt in 1972, excluding the main oil producing states. As a result of this rapid increase in external debts the servicing costs (interest and capital repayments) now account for some 17 per cent of third world non-oil export earnings. This leaves aside the additional outflow of many millions of dollars from developing countries each year as dividend remittances on the \$50,000m of private foreign investment within their territories.

For India and Pakistan debt service payments on official contractual debt alone presently absorb a quarter of all their export earnings, while for Egypt the proportion is almost a third. For at least seven countries the figure is more than 20 per cent.

In this context it may be significant that in the 1960s six Latin American countries defaulted on their external payments when the ratio of investment income outflows to foreign exchange earnings rose to between 20 and 30 per cent (there was, of course, little debt then as defined today). Yet, in spite of their rising debts, the developing countries remain perennially hungry for funds. In recent times, riding the crest of a commodity boom and with the full assistance of a number of western banks, the mineral-rich developing nations

have been borrowing enthusiastically in the Eurocurrency market. It is estimated that since 1971 more than \$20,000m has been borrowed from this source. But now, suddenly, many third world states are being severely squeezed between the rapidly rising costs of their imports of oil, food, fertilizer and manufactured goods, and the declining market for their exports, as a result of the downturn in economic activity in the industrialized countries.

If this situation continues to deteriorate, some developing countries could be faced with little alternative except to declare a moratorium on debt repayments. Ironically, this could happen at a time when the need for large new injections of foreign funds has seldom been greater. The World Bank gave warning in last month's annual report that economic growth in some developing countries could be almost negligible between now and 1980. Large-scale outside support would be needed simply to stop the poorest nations becoming completely bankrupt.

Mr Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank, believes that if even a modest improvement is to be achieved in the living standards of the developing countries, the net flow of capital from the rich countries will have to rise substantially in the next six or seven years, from \$20,000m in 1973 to \$53,000m in 1980—an increase of more than 160 per cent. Two thirds of this increase is needed simply to compensate for the higher prices of commodities and services imported by the third world. A very large proportion of the additional sums would also have to be on extremely concessionary terms to be at all affordable. At with the chances of such a rise in foreign capital inflows apparently very unlikely, many

developing countries could conclude that the gains which would accrue from defaulting on their existing debt would more than offset the immediate loss of creditworthiness.

Already in many nations there are strong nationalist voices questioning the real value of aid which results in such a heavy burden. If the burden became still heavier, those voices would be likely to become more strident. The political considerations could, in fact, weigh no less heavily than economic factors in any decision to suspend debt repayments. This is because, for many of those third world politicians who believe that there must ultimately be a major confrontation between the earth's rich and poor, the recent commodity boom appeared to present a very convenient vehicle for achieving this end.

With the commodity boom fading, and the prospect of economic disaster looming, a suspension of debt payments is now being viewed as the only alternative way of keeping up the pressure on the industrialized nations. The economic factors involved will clearly differ between countries. The mineral-rich nations account for much of the total third world debt, and future commodity prices will have a significant influence on their economic situation. However, even those relatively more fortunate developing states (excluding oil producers) are likely to see little improvement in the terms upon which they trade (that is, the relationship between the price of their exports on world markets and the cost of their imports).

In the case of the poorest, but most populous, developing states, this relationship is forecast to deteriorate quite sharply between now and 1980. Three quarters of all third world exports are bought by the industrialized nations which now face high inflation and, conceivably, a major depression. It is true, of course, that industrialized nations face the real cost of debt-service payments, but a sharp deterioration in terms of trade would soon eliminate any advantage to be gained from this. Moreover the capital requirements of the developing states also rise in times of high inflation.

Unless official aid is increased

commensurately with world prices its real value will decline. At the same time, the quadrupling of the oil price and the changed economic conditions could destroy many of the assumptions behind projects on which borrowed capital had been spent.

Loans for some of these projects came from banks in the Eurocurrency market, and there is some evidence that much of this lending took place with little prudent scrutiny and assessment. If there were defaults on Eurocurrency loans this could present the lending banks with serious difficulties. It would also make them more cautious of renewing loans for other, unoffending, developing countries. The issue of maintaining their loans, further compounding their financial problems.

Already there are signs that the developing countries are being squeezed out of the Eurocurrency markets by the increasing demands made upon it by those industrialized nations desperate to finance their own oil deficits. Perhaps more worrying is the apparent exclusion of the third world from any international recycling of Arab oil surpluses, to which the rich nations are firmly asserting a prior claim.

No doubt the creditors of a defaulting country—both government and private—would be prepared in the event to permit both a rescheduling of debts over a much longer period and more manageable rates of interest. For some developing countries such a course could, therefore, be quite profitable. Since 1956 there have been some 16 multilateral debt relief, or rescheduling, arrangements for eight developing countries covering debts of \$5,000m. There have also been 12 bilateral debt renegotiations.

It is thus no novelty. There may, however, now be a greater tendency on the part of developing countries to default selectively. For example, there may be a disinclination to default on loans from oil producers, both because of a greater affinity between the countries involved and because of the developing countries' need for oil. But the onerous terms that the International Monetary Fund exacts from its borrowers have generated much resentment, and will probably not give that institution top place on a debtor's priority list for repayments.

Some IMF demands, like those for greater foreign exchange and trade liberalization, are held by some borrowers to have resulted only in the need for still more loans. It is further argued that as the IMF is a creation of the Western world it has a free trade philosophy which is harmful to developing countries. These countries, it is argued, are forced to adopt measures that lead to a vicious spiral of mounting debt for them, but which benefit traders in the industrialized countries. It is the kind of argument that could be heard much more in coming years.

Melvyn Westlake

# Ford's show optimism for 1975

The 53,000 manual employees of Ford's vote today on a pay offer which just a few weeks ago most would have said was not even a remote possibility.

The company had been expected to try to buy off the few troublesome groups at Dagenham and Halewood, two main production centres, but to follow the lead already set by Vauxhall in refusing any general pay increases.

When it came, the proposal to scrap the existing pay agreement over months before it was due to expire and to put up £53m over two years, took the unions by surprise, although with the reflex actions of professional negotiators they maintained their straight faces and asked for more. The series of all-night bargaining sessions that followed pushed the offer up virtually to £68m.

Why, at a time when the rest of the motor industry was hardly hiding its gloom and at least two major component manufacturers had put workers on short time, was Ford prepared to invest so much in future good industrial relations? The answer is that Ford, virtually alone of the British car makers, is optimistic about the country's economic prospects for the next year.

Ford is keeping its capital investment at the level of the past few years and banking on Mr Healey to produce a reflationary budget next month and keep the car market buoyant. The company has also produced its own reassuring estimates of the rate of inflation over the next two years. It has not made these forecasts public, except to tell the unions that they are lower than their own estimate of 0.6 per cent per month increase.)

Nor have any figures been published for the efficiency improvements Ford expects to obtain in return for the pay increases, making it impossible to assess the claim that the deal is inside the social contract on productivity grounds. During the first nine months of this year Ford increased its share of the domestic car market, mainly at the expense of Chrysler and Vauxhall. The Ford and the Escort established themselves as the two top selling models, beating the British Leyland Mini into third place. The total market fell from the record level of 1973, but is still expected to end the year at about 1,250,000 new cars sold, the fourth highest total ever.

The same is true of the export market, although there competition is going to be much tougher. Ford has increased its export earnings so far this year and expects to finish up on last year's £369m overseas sales figure. Ironically, considering the rumour of a few years ago that Henry Ford was considering switching production from Britain to West Germany, Ford of Britain can now produce cars at lower cost than its counterpart in Cologne and expects to make gains in the coming year wherever the products of the two companies compete.

By Order of the Board,  
J. S. Kemble,  
Secretary.  
21-10-74.

# Business Diary in Europe: Lead trap • For Smith read Sims

whole basis of the present for lowering the lead content of petrol could be challenged as a result of a report to be published by a government department. In fact, industry sources reckon that if the report is as favourable as is suggested, it could mean the end of a recommendation to the European Economic Community for a concerted reappraisal of present government moves towards the aggressive reduction of lead in petrol.

Magnesium Elektron (a subsidiary of British Aluminium in which TI has a controlling interest). Batches of 100 traps were produced for each type of car in the test programme. The traps were then selected from these batches by the Ministry men in charge of the tests. Tests one gathers have largely borne out the consortium's claim to extract 70 per cent of the lead present in petrol. They also remained effective for at least the life of present silencing systems, and for much longer under some operating conditions.

A second and more detailed investigation of the scientific and economic factors involved is already nearing completion and will be published shortly as a stage two report.

**Name change**  
Londonders' sag froid gave a knock to corporate pride at W. H. Smith when the company changed the name on its biggest central London branch to Sims for a day—and nobody noticed. The exercise was part of a test of store names for a new development in Holland which is a joint venture with Elsevier, the Dutch publishing company. Partly because both companies were involved, and partly because the name W. H. Smith was the most acceptable for Dutch speaking customers (who have difficulty in pronouncing the "th" syllable) the partnership sought a new name for the



A young couple stride past W. H. Smith's in Kingsway, London, and like most people passing by they noticed nothing unusual about the shop.

Durch stores. The name "Sims" was finally selected and it was decided to test its appearance and acceptability in W. H. Smith's Kingsway branch in London. Early this year the sign above the store was altered and WHS publicity staff stood by for inquiries from puzzled shareholders and financial journalists but did not receive a single call. The name was found acceptable (for this and other reasons) and the first store under the "Sims" name opens in Zwolle 70 miles from Amsterdam this week. The WHS system introduces a new concept to Dutch retailing. It incorporates magazines, records and other leisure equipment in the same store as books. Traditional Dutch

leaks forced an announcement on October 14.

Meanwhile someone involved with the full announcement or at the National Bank had tipped off the Socialists. They used their knowledge to harry the Government privately and to force a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr. Callaghan on Sunday, October 13. The Governor of the National Bank has subsequently issued a statement denying that the leak came from any of his men.

Once the matter reached Parliament, the Socialists were in a good position to pose as alert guardians of the depositor's interests, and to call for draconian controls on the future operations of Belgium's leading banks. Since these occupy an even more crucial position in Belgium's industrial and commercial activity than in most European countries, it has been a not unsatisfactory episode for the Socialists.

**Belgian tip off**  
The affair of the £5m to £16m losses of Belgium's Banque de Bruxelles from illegal foreign exchange transactions is acquiring some rich political overtones.

What Belgium's governing Christian Democrats want to know is who tipped off the Belgian Socialist Party about the losses before they were made public last Monday. The existence of some "curious figures" in the bank's accounts was discovered on October 8 at 3 pm, it transpires. The bank decided to keep the matter secret pending investigations and consultation. But

retailers divide these sectors into specialist shops.

**Italian fund**  
The growing difficulties of Italian industry are reflected in the latest statistics of the Cassa Integrazione in the Government's fund for making up wages of workers put on short time or laid off.

These show that payments were made for 3,167,000 unworked hours in September, nearly three times more than the 1,200,000 hours of September 1973. The figure is destined to rise again sharply this month, as it does not yet reflect the 71,000 workers put on a three-day week by Fiat.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Share Warrants to Bearer of the Company that the 77th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Great Eastern Hotel, Abchurch Lane, London EC2P 2AN on Tuesday, 12th November, 1974, at 11.30 a.m. for the following business:—

- (1) To receive and consider the accounts for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1974, and the report of the Directors and the Auditors thereon.
- (2) To re-elect Directors.
- (3) To authorise the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
- (4) To transact any other business of the Company competent to be dealt with at such meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Share Warrants to Bearer of the Company that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held immediately after the Annual General Meeting has been concluded or adjourned at the same place for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a Special Resolution to approve the reduction of the Share Premium Account of the Company from £34,596,663 to £31,999,728.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Company and the Circular and Notice convening the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company can be obtained from The Secretary, 65-68 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 2BA.

Holders of the Share Warrants to Bearer will be admitted to the Meetings on presenting a Certificate that they have deposited their Warrants prior to the day of the Meetings with any Authorised Depository in the United Kingdom.

Forms of Deposit Certificates (incorporating a Form of Proxy) are available from The Secretary at the above address.

Registered Office:  
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London EC3A 2BA.

By Order of the Board,  
J. S. Kemble,  
Secretary.  
21-10-74.



FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Fothergill & Harvey off to flying start

By Ashley Drucker
Opening results of Fothergill & Harvey for the 28 weeks to July 20 fully justify the confidence expressed four months ago...

volume. He gives a warning however that increasing costs and high interest rates may erode the envisaged profit performance...

Telefusion now in good trim

Disclosing that the sale of its London rental television accounts brought in some £300,000 profit over book value...

St-Gobain snags in second-half

On sales up from 7,475m francs to 10,366m francs for the first six months (an increase of 39 or 30 per cent on the basis of equivalent structures) operating income of Saint-Gobain...

Barr & W. Arnold

With profits from all its divisions (holidays, motor and computer bureau) all declining the pre-tax of Barr & Wallace Arnold Trust fell from £641,000 to £216,000 in the seven months to July 31...

Estate & Gen Inv

The board of Estates & General Investments says it has been informed by one of its directors, Mrs R. J. Davidson, that her family interests in the ordinary capital has been reduced by the sale of 2.9m shares to Prowling Holdings...

Guinness Peat

Without hazarding a forecast on full year's profits, Lord Kinnaird, executive chairman of Guinness Peat Group, reports that the merchandising, commodity and chemical operations continue to operate at a high

Euromarkets

A quarter point reduction in the prime lending rate of First National City Bank and Chemical Bank helped to promote a late rally in Eurodollar bond prices, reports AP-Dow Jones...

One United States banker in London said that the expected large fourth quarter rise in oil-producer investment was continuing to be placed in short-term investments. This investment would undoubtedly help to lower short-term interest rates.

He added that while the same proportion of the oil-producer

funds was being invested medium-term, the absolute size of such investment should increase noticeably in the coming months.

Another technical factor favouring the Eurodollar bond market was a pause in new issue activity, which apparently had resulted from a scarcity of first-class borrowers.

One particular beneficiary of the current decline in short-term interest rates has been convertible bonds. For example, over the week, J. P. Morgan 4.25 per cent convertible Eurobonds of 1987 rose 10 points on Friday to an average of 93.5. Similarly, Halliburton 4.5 per cent of 1987 advanced 12 to 102, while McDermott 4.75 per cent gained 9 to 102.

One feature of the week was an offering both inside and outside the United States of Mitsui 15-year convertible bonds. Because economic conditions in Japan appear to be so bad, an extra effort was made to make the issue attractive.

The coupon rate was a record high for a Japanese convertible issue. The size was reduced to \$20m (about £8.6m) from the originally expected \$55m. The gross underwriting fee to the borrower was raised to 2.6 per cent, compared with a 2.5 per cent maximum charged for a Eurobond issue.

The offering at par was made with a very small conversion premium of 1.328 per cent above the price of the common stock at the time.

Bond dealers meet: The Association of International Bond Dealers aimed to improve conditions on the Eurobond market by giving it greater liberty rather than by tightening up regulations, Mr Hans Peter Sorg, the association's chairman, said in Paris.

He said the AIBD board had leading market makers to Paris to discuss aspects of the secondary market after a routine quarterly meeting of the board.—Reuter.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Table with columns: S STRAIGHTS, Price, Yield, Premium. Lists various Eurobond issues like American Express, Anglo-American, etc.

Brokers' views

Last week's upset in the financial sectors of the stock market fell chiefly upon shares in the clearing banks looked steadier by the end of the week—a trend that will find support from the Banking Annual, published by Savory in Millin. Purchase of shares in both the London and Scottish clearing banks is recommended.

Millin's view is that clearing bank pretax profits should rise from £530m to £570m this year and remain close to this figure in 1975. Foreseeing a continuation for both dividend restraint and bear market conditions in 1975, Millin comments that the "reasonably high" and secure dividend yields will make bank shares attractive.

Shares in Midland Bank are specially recommended on the grounds that a minus differential of 2 per cent in share price is reasonably high and the A shares in the 80p to 85p range (on Friday) the shares traded at 105p. De Zoete expects earnings at Bank to outpace most of British industry, comments that the Bank and Bank Xerox are inflation-accounting beneficiaries, that the group has adequate security for borrowing requirements and that the overseas earnings from Xerox are a large asset against United Kingdom difficulties.

Dividend factors are high on the list of recommendations for shares in the Rank Organisation from De Zoete & Bevan. The firm advises accumulation of both the ordinary and the A shares in the 80p to 85p range (on Friday) the shares traded at 105p. De Zoete expects earnings at Rank to outpace most of British industry, comments that the Rank and Rank Xerox are inflation-accounting beneficiaries, that the group has adequate security for borrowing requirements and that the overseas earnings from Xerox are a large asset against United Kingdom difficulties.

But Millin feels that any recommendation in the hire-purchase sector would be premature, particularly as some companies could have difficulty in maintaining dividends in the coming year.

Terry Byland

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices: The Times Index, FTSE 100, etc. with columns for Index, Change, and % Change.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Large table listing unit trust prices and changes. Columns include Unit Name, Current Price, and Change.

Commodities

Price factor helps chipboard to weather economic storm

There was an almost full house at the recent American Metal Market forum at the Café Royal in London. Around 250 people from many parts of the world listened to the speakers with unusual tenseness, possibly hoping for some hint of better times ahead. They were disappointed.

Indeed, after this column had questioned metal traders, merchants and bankers not only at the forum but at the London Metal Exchange dinner, and various other functions, it became an urgent necessity to partake of some quick refreshments to cheer oneself. The optimistic message for the world's economic outlook for some time ahead was one of unmitigated gloom.

What this means for non-ferrous commodity prices is questionable, but it appears certain that the levels recorded earlier this year will not be seen again for quite a long time. Perhaps current levels have already discounted the poor industrial outlook, but this is doubtful.

However, when 123 guests at Rudolf Wolfe's annual buffet luncheon were asked to estimate the price of copper in three months' time the average, surprisingly, turned out at £20.35, which was within £10 of the price at that time. Yet the range was wide with a high of £33 and a low of £44. After the many conversations this column had had it does not take a great deal of acumen to know who put in the lowest figure.

Not content with having the views of metal and banking circles an entirely different commodity was tackled. A look was taken at the current situation in timber but the position was even more gloomy—if possible.

Latest reports suggest that at least one Scandinavian country is cutting (if that is the right word) back on its forestry products—except paper—by 20 per cent.

A particularly bleak outlook in this field is seen in the United Kingdom, France, Holland, and Spain. Stocks have risen sharply and the industry in the United Kingdom is now facing cash flow and storage problems.

Narrowing this area down to one part of the timber trade a return visit was paid to the Chipboard Promotion Association in Esher, Surrey.

In January, 1973 (the last visit) chipboard consumption was rattling along at a great pace and indeed for the whole of that year usage soared to an all time high of 915,000 metric tons, a jump of 250,000 tonnes over 1972.

Even the first half of this year was good with United Kingdom deliveries up 19.1 per cent over the same period of 1973. But production expanded rapidly and showed a 36 per cent rise. Consequently stocks have leapt. At the end of June these were at 28,187 tonnes compared with only 7,444 tonnes a year earlier.

However, Mr Roy Ainge, the director of CPA, remains confident and although he expects consumption to drop back to 700,000 tonnes this year he feels that by 1976 usage will again reach 900,000 tonnes.

The drop this year reflects, he says, the current economic situation but wood particle board has held up better than many other of its competitors, mainly because of price.

Mr Ainge feels that its substitution in many important uses will continue and will be accelerated by the need to contain the rapid rising costs which are occurring in the building industry at this time. He emphasized that every piece of particle board used reduces the import bill for the higher costing wood products and the acceptance of a more concentrated manufacturing capability makes this material politically attractive.

Earlier this year the energy crisis left its mark on the particle board industry causing a rapid rise in the price of the

By John Woodland

adhesives used in its manufacture. Voices were raised against the huge imports but, as Mr Ainge points out, in most cases these have been used to replace more expensive materials which themselves needed to be imported.

Competition for shavings, etc. has been coming from the live stock industry and from the need to conserve high costing fuels, and once more wood is being burned to heat buildings.

There is a fair availability of round wood in the shape of forest thinnings but the high prices achieved for paper in recent years have led to the pulp industry being prepared to pay more than the particle board manufacturer.

Mr Ainge says that in many countries where wood is a major resource, manufacturers have fully integrated manufacturing capability, and many produce sawn timber, plywood, fibre board, board paper, pulp and wood particle board.

At a conference earlier this year Mr Leslie Robus, CPA's technical manager, reported that in spite of the current economic situation—or perhaps because of it—the potential for increased penetration of chipboard in the building industry was far greater than ever before. Because of mounting costs the search for cheaper substitutes has been intensified. Consequently builders are considering the possibilities of using chipboard in a wider range of applications more seriously than hitherto.

But Mr Robus felt that for future growth price must not be the dominating factor. The performance of the product must be the overriding consideration. A concentration on "fitness for purpose" in the present and future marketing of chipboard—and ensure that the right job is correctly manufactured, correctly specified, correctly sold, and correctly used.

Results this week

Table listing company results for today and tomorrow. Columns include Company Name, Result, and Date.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Table listing fixed interest stocks with columns for Stock Name, Price, and Yield.

Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank base rates for various banks like Barclays Bank, BNFC, etc.

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing text and graphics.







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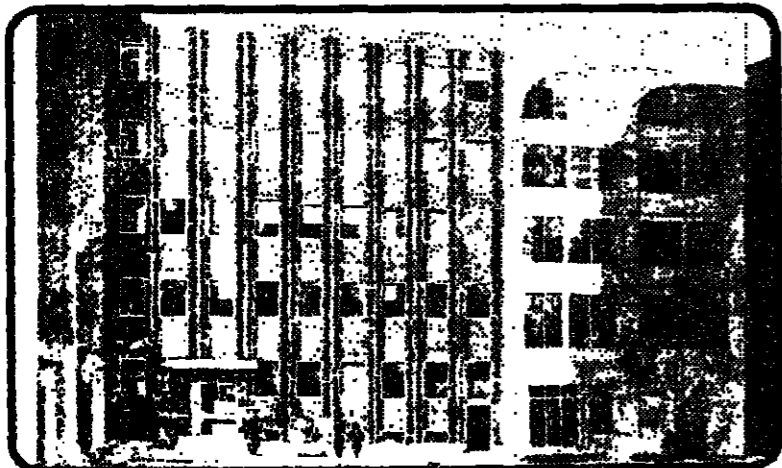
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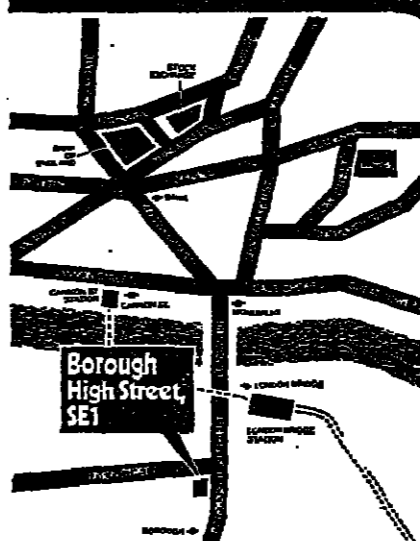
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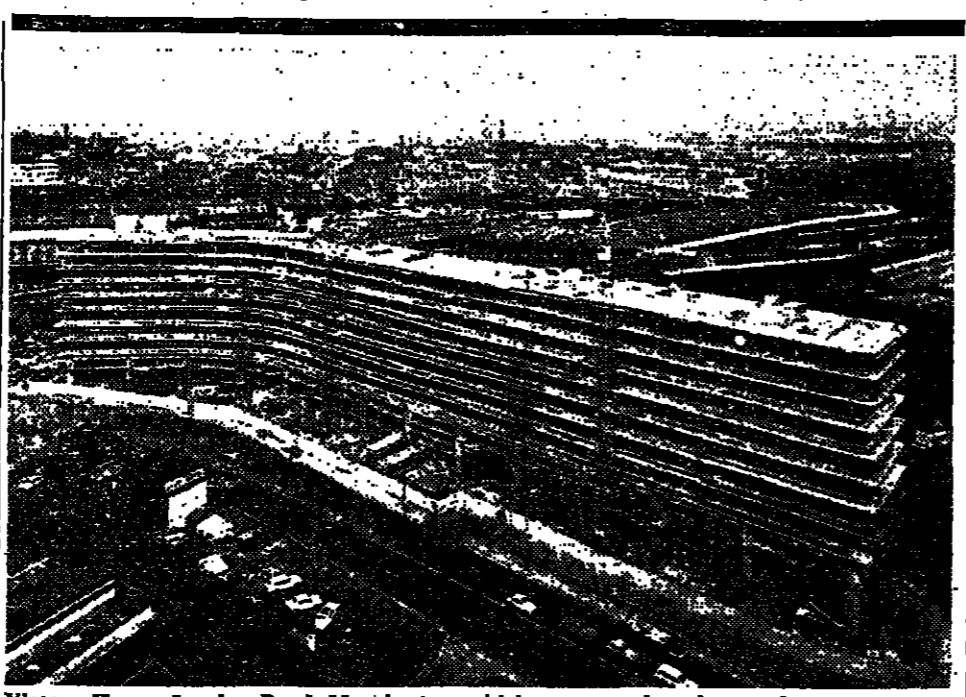


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Victory House, London Road, Manchester, which was topped out last week.

The shopping sector of the market is producing much activity, in spite of rising retail prices and the uncertain economic outlook. Schemes started some time ago are coming into operation and new proposals are entering the pipeline on a firm basis.

## Shop plans arouse interest

In Northampton the shopping centre, which is the first part of the development corporation's Weston Favell Centre to be completed, is to open early next week. The shopping area, which has been built by Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons, is costing about £3.5m and provides about 210,000 sq ft of lettable floor space under one roof, with most of the shops on one single-level deck.

They include two large stores and about 30 smaller units, most of which have already been let. One of the large stores, of 58,000 sq ft, will be run by Asda and the other, with 54,000 sq ft, by Sainsbury. A joint operation between Key Markets and Lewis/Selfridges, for whom this store will be the first of a planned nation-wide network of similar stores. Parking is being provided for 1,200 cars.

The remaining part of the Weston Favell Centre, which has been designed by the corporation's department of architecture and planning, will include a sports complex, a church, a day nursery and a school. It is expected to be in full operation by next spring.

At Hyde, Manchester, Fine Fare are to build a hypermarket on a site of seven acres as an extension of the town centre. With a total area of 110,000 sq ft, it will have a sales area of about 75,000 sq ft, of which 35,000 sq ft will be for food sales and the remainder for other domestic goods. There is to be parking for more than 800 cars on the site, which is close to a bus station. Building is due to start in January for completion in the summer of 1976.

The Hyde scheme is the biggest Fine Fare have undertaken and the hypermarket will be the first of its kind in south Manchester, which has a population of more than 500,000 people. Planning negotiations for the scheme, which has a total permitted size of 156,000 sq ft, were carried out by Retail Projects Consultants, Ltd.

After a delay of more than a year because of planning difficulties, work is to start next February on a new office block on the corner of Newhall Street and Charlton Street, Birmingham. Costing about £3m, the scheme is by Norwest Hayward Developments and the design is by Peter Eling and Jones. The main block will be 16 storeys high, giving 90,000 sq ft, but there will be a smaller block of 13,000 sq ft facing St Paul's Square, with a marble chip facing to blend with surroundings.

The offices are due for completion in 1977. Letting is through John German and Son, of Birmingham, and Frederick J. Pepper.

In Manchester last week Victory House, London Road, was formally topped out. Work on the 10-storey building began in April, 1973, and completion is expected next July.

The block is a development by London Bridge Securities and is being constructed by Henry Boot Construction to Swale District Council has designs by J. W. Hammond.

Costing about £2.6m, it will provide about 215,280 sq ft of offices. The site is to the south of the city centre, at the corner of the Mancunian Way. Joint letting agents are Bernard Thorpe and Partners and W. H. Robinson and Co, both of Manchester.

In London, work has started on recovering the six-storey block in Drury Lane, which was formerly occupied by Bermans and Nathans Ltd, the theatrical costumiers. It is being extensively modernized as a headquarters building of about 42,000 sq ft.

The architects are R. J. Cecil and Partners and completion is due in the autumn of next year. The scheme is being carried out by Grosvenor Square Property Co and letting is through John D. Wood and Reiff, Diner and Co.

In Amsterdam, Centre Hotels (Cranston) Ltd, are adding a fourth hotel to their others in the city. Four eighteenth-century houses overlooking the Singel Canal, with a building of slightly later date at the rear, will form the facades of a hotel with 110 bedrooms. To be known as the Amster Centre, it is due to open about the middle of next year.

In the industrial sector, Coxfield Industrial Estates have let the first unit, one of 14,300 sq ft, on their industrial and warehousing estate at Nottingham. The first phase, which is coming up to completion, provides units from 6,380 sq ft up to 14,300 sq ft. The total scheme, costing about £5m, on a site of about 34 acres and ultimately will provide more than 700,000 sq ft of accommodation. Letting is through George Hallam and Sons and Westwell Green and Smith.

In Peterborough, Leigh Developments have begun the second phase of their house scheme on the Old Tannery site at Fengate, adjacent to the development corporation's industrial estate. The first phase, with a total of 31,000 sq ft in units from 5,850 sq ft is to be completed by the end of next month. The second phase, which will add about 16,500 sq ft of warehousing and ancillary offices, should be ready by next March. The architects for the scheme are Fitzroy Robinson and Partners and the joint letting agents are Healey and Baker and Norman Wright and Partners.

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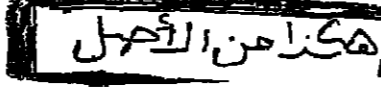
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5.30 News. 6.00. The Big Break.

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11.30 News. 12.00. The Big Break.

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Hughie parades the winners of his talent-spotting show (ITV 6.40).

Sid James in This House takes a sardonic view of a gypsy's warning (ITV 8.0).

Panorama's sceptical grip on current affairs (BBC 8.10).

Day-time viewing includes (Gang Show) Reader remembering Al Capone for Pebble Mill (BBC 1.0).

Conway with a Jimmy cartoon (ITV 2.0).

Jane Asher doing a stint in Jackanory 1 (4.30) and a new cartoon dog (BBC 1.540).

12.00pm, You and Me. Anno Domini. 12.55. Pebble Mill. 1.45. The World. 2.40. Film: Mrs. Brown (1962).

3.00pm, You and Me. Anno Domini. 3.55. Pebble Mill. 4.45. The World. 5.40. Film: Mrs. Brown (1962).

6.30pm, You and Me. Anno Domini. 7.30. Pebble Mill. 8.20. The World. 9.15. Film: Mrs. Brown (1962).

10.30pm, You and Me. Anno Domini. 11.30. Pebble Mill. 12.20. The World. 1.15. Film: Mrs. Brown (1962).

1.30pm, You and Me. Anno Domini. 2.30. Pebble Mill. 3.20. The World. 4.15. Film: Mrs. Brown (1962).

3.30pm, You and Me. Anno Domini. 4.30. Pebble Mill. 5.20. The World. 6.15. Film: Mrs. Brown (1962).

5.30pm, You and Me. Anno Domini. 6.30. Pebble Mill. 7.20. The World. 8.15. Film: Mrs. Brown (1962).

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Thames

12.00, Rainbow. 12.15 pm, Sally and Jake. 12.30, Mr and Mrs. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Emmanuel's Wedding. 2.00, Jim's World. 2.30, Good Afternoon. 3.00, Film, Ensign. 3.45, News. 4.00, Play, The World. 4.30, News. 5.00, Play, The World. 5.30, News. 6.00, Play, The World. 6.30, News. 7.00, Play, The World. 7.30, News. 8.00, Play, The World. 8.3



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PERSONAL COLUMNS

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,821. Includes grid and clues.

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